

Europe

Sweden aims to empty jails

By Mark Goldenfith
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm
Swedish lawmakers — who firmly believe that prisons have no place in modern society — are drawing up a radical new penal code that promises to all but empty the nation's jails by 1980.

This revolutionary reform legislation, which will sharply reduce prison sentences for many crimes and write others off the books completely, is being spearheaded by Sweden's minister of justice, Lennart Geijer.

Mr. Geijer belongs to the more progressive school of criminologists who believe that prison confinement breeds rather than prevents crime. He claims to have inherited his dislike for prisons from his aunt, a deaconess who worked with young delinquent girls.

"For years doctors, judges, and psychologists have been telling us about the harmful effect prison can have on an individual. It's only when society must be protected from a dangerous criminal that prisons serve any real purpose at all," Mr. Geijer says.

Mr. Geijer vows that in the future prison sentences will be dealt out very rarely in Sweden. An ambitious top to bottom reorganization of the whole correctional system has already begun.

From now on less serious crimes that usually carry short jail sentences, like petty theft, drunken driving, and crimes of incest, will be punished by stiff fines instead. Jail terms for more serious offenses like grand larceny and violent crimes will be reduced.

Over the next five years the main body of Sweden's prison population, currently numbering about 4,000, will be moved to smaller, open regional institutions with little or no security. It is envisioned that by 1980, a dozen small prisons will be able to house the estimated 500 inmates judged a danger to society or beyond rehabilitation.

The open prisons, a few of which are already in operation on an experimental basis, will operate like halfway houses offering inmates

personal counseling, steady work, and educational opportunities.

It is here in these new prisons without walls or bars where one of Sweden's most daring and controversial social experiments to date will be acted out. Inmates will serve a kind of "institutional probation." As their sentence progresses, they will be given increased access to social services and other benefits in the outside community.

Instead of a cell, inmates will live in tastefully furnished single dormitory rooms and take their meals cafeteria-style in modern dining halls. They will carry a key to their own room, share a pay telephone on the floor, and be free to write and receive mail uncensored.

Whenever possible inmates will be assigned to the institution located nearest their home to allow for maximum contact with friends and family.

In addition, regulations on leave which in the past was granted only in time of death or serious illness in the family, will be softened. And under the heading "to facilitate readjustment to society" inmates who have served half of their time will be granted furlough with no statutory time limit attached.

In tune with the general absence of rules, disciplinary measures within the open prison will take the form of a warning to remind the inmate of the many advantages to be gained through cooperation. The threat of transfer back to a closed prison will be used only as a last resort.

From the moment the inmate steps into the open prison, he will be assigned a probation officer who will remain in steady contact throughout his sentence and also after release.

One leading correctional official working closely with the reorganization likened the philosophy of the reform measures to an ice hockey match. "When you break the rules, you are sent to the penalty box and after you have been there awhile you return to the game."

Judging from a report in a leading newspaper here that asked readers their opinion of the reforms, the vast majority voiced enthusiastic support.



Ulster flag flies from Belfast Protestant stronghold of Sandy Row

Protestant ultras carry Ulster UDA stands in the wings to take over and run the province if politicians fail

By Jonathan Hirsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast
Northern Ireland's 2 to 1 Protestant majority has voted solidly for returning the province to one-party Protestant rule.

Voters in the May 1 election for a constitutional convention backed the hard-line Protestant view.

Despite the cease-fire observed by terrorists of the "provisional" wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) since February.

Despite Britain's insistence on compromise between the province's Protestant and Roman Catholic communities.

Despite the British threat to withdraw its massive subsidies.

Despite the British-imposed voting system of proportional representation which favors moderates.

Despite (or perhaps because of) six years of terrorist violence.

Loyalist politicians belonging to the United Ulster Unionist Coalition (UUUC) won 64 percent of the poll and 46 seats in the convention. The other parties combined won 32 seats giving the UUUC a majority of 14.

The Protestant coalition completely rejects any form of power-sharing in government with the minority Roman Catholics. Its election victory means that it can carry out its campaign promise to defy British plans for the convention.

The British want the convention to come up with a new formula for power-sharing that afterwards would be endorsed by the British Parliament in Westminster, which bears ultimate responsibility for constitutional changes in the United Kingdom's Irish province.

The British idea is that the convention should meet quietly in small committee work out a series of compromises.

The UUUC is pledged instead to a convention into a local parliament within three months would submit a plan for restored regional government. Protestant coalition plans to get its way by putting every question to a vote of the convention — something the British hoped to avoid.

Sitting in the background throughout election, the extreme Protestant Ulster Defense Association (UDA) made it clear it is giving the politicians only until they restore majority rule. UDA spokesman chief Andy Tyrrie says that if the politicians fail again, the UDA is prepared to step in to run the province itself.

Its contingency plans are prepared if members are armed, and the UDA believes that its devastating general strike one year ago, which wrecked the province's power sharing experiment, proved that it has strength, discipline, and expertise to run over Northern Ireland.

The UUUC concession to Roman Catholics would be to give them the chairmanship of some parliamentary committees. The Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), rejects this as a mere acceptance of the British position. Some observers think the SDLP might accept it under the British position. Others think that, unless the British couple this with clear guarantees of Roman Catholic rights, the more likely result will be SDLP withdrawal from the convention and further polarization of the province's communities.

Air defense pact renewed

By Don Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
This week Canada is expected to renew its participation in the 18-year-old North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) agreement with the United States for at least five more years.

Defense Minister James Richardson, an enthusiastic NORAD supporter, will announce the decision to continue sharing with the U.S. in continental defense sometime before the current pact expires May 12.

The only uncertainty surrounding the new NORAD arrangement is the length of Canada's commitment. Mr. Richardson favors an unlimited term, but has been under pressure to opt for a five-year package.

A Parliamentary committee, dominated by members of the ruling Liberal Party, recently did some deep soul-searching about NORAD and concluded another review after five years would be in order.

However, the cabinet, led by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, will make the final judgment on the matter. If it decides on an indefinite term, Canada would want the option to withdraw on one year's notice.

NORAD, which controls a chain of radar and communication systems and 15 interceptor squadrons of the U.S. Aerospace Defense Command, currently costs about \$1.4 billion a year to operate. The U.S. foots the bill for 90 percent of the command, whose headquarters are under Cheyenne mountain near Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Only once since NORAD was formed did Canada not sign a minimum five-year deal. That was in 1973, when the Trudeau government, then a minority in Parliament, angered some American officials by settling on a two-year term which is now expiring.

Some of NORAD's critics have described the \$140 million Canadian component of the system as a waste of money, although its

proponents reply that an all-Canadian defense system would cost a great deal more than that. There is also the military-strategic argument which contends NORAD was designed to counter a Soviet manned bomber attack — a threat seen now as minimal at best.

But NORAD planners already have recognized the validity of that criticism, to some extent, by reducing the number of interceptor aircraft in the system to 500 from 2,000. At the same time, they have upgraded NORAD communications and tracking systems, and broadened its role.

Another line of attack against NORAD is the political-ideological argument which holds that Canada relinquishes its sovereignty by participating. At present, Americans are responsible for NORAD flights across vast tracts of Canadian landscape.

Canada has only one regional control center, at North Bay, Ontario, but this base is charged with responsibility for watching over part of the northeast U.S.

The sovereignty argument against NORAD, however, may diminish further in the next two or three years, when Canada assumes responsibility for its own air space.

Last week, as a prelude to the renewal of NORAD, Mr. Richardson announced construction of a second Canadian regional base, at Edmonton, Alberta.

This \$25 million installation will cover western Canadian air space previously handled from an American one. Under the new zone format, North Bay will assume responsibility for eastern Canadian air space and relinquish its role in the northeast U.S.

Defense Department sources in Ottawa say it could take two years or more before all the NORAD zones of responsibility are redrawn and the new Canadian installation at Edmonton is operational.

Had Canada failed to continue its NORAD obligations, officials here admit relations with the U.S. would have been dealt a stunning psychological blow.

Annual Meeting Schedule

MONDAY, JUNE 2

Annual Meeting 2:00 p.m.
Evening Meeting 7:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3

Morning Meeting 10:00 a.m.
Afternoon Meeting 2:00 p.m.
Evening Meeting 7:30 p.m.

These meetings are open only to members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Doors will be open 45 minutes early.

Registration

Tickets to the meetings will be available as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 1

12 noon to 6:30 p.m. on the plaza near the Church Colonnade

MONDAY, JUNE 2

8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on the plaza near the Church Colonnade, and 1:00 to 7:30 p.m. at John B. Hynes Auditorium

TUESDAY, JUNE 3

8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. at John B. Hynes Auditorium

Child care

Child-care facilities in John B. Hynes Auditorium, for children up to age 12, will open one hour before Annual Meeting and half an hour before each of the other meetings.

Accommodations

Hotel space close to The Mother Church is no longer available for this period. But for information on hotel space near Boston or dormitory-type housing near The Mother Church, call (617) 262-2300, ext. 2094 or 2095, or write to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Visitors' Section P33, Christian Science Center, Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02115.

Canada

Outlook set fair for games

Massive security screen for Montreal Olympics

By Don Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
The skies are brightening a bit over Canada's plans for the 1976 Summer Olympic Games in Montreal.

Dogged by sharply rising construction costs and a seven-week work stoppage last winter, the games appeared on the brink of disaster.

But the workers are back on the job, construction seems on schedule again, and those gloomy predictions that Montreal would abandon the project have ceased.

Meanwhile, the federal government is proceeding with elaborate security precautions for the games.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commissioner Maurice Nadon has indicated the Mounties' share of the security arrangements will amount to \$23 million. In addition, an estimated 5,000 to 7,000 armed forces personnel, probably militia members, will assist the security plan.

Anxious that there not be a repeat of the 1972 Munich games terrorist raid, Canadian politicians are pulling out all the stops to set up a terrorist-proof security network.

As always with Olympic get-togethers, world politics seem to be encroaching on the Montreal games. Communist China has applied for membership in the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and there is controversy over the participation of white-ruled Rhodesia.

The IOC is scheduled to deal with China's application this month in Lausanne, Switzerland. The mainland Chinese are trying to gain admittance for themselves and expulsion for Taiwanese athletes.

Should the IOC reject the Chinese proposal, there is a possibility that nations sympathetic to the Communist government might boycott Montreal next year — a prospect which sends shivers up the spines of Olympic organizers.

There is still concern about money. Montreal's flamboyant Mayor, Jean Drapeau, has insisted the Olympics will be self-financing even though a deficit appears inevitable. The federal government has thus far refused to pick up any deficit incurred by the games.

The latest cost estimates, ballooning with inflation, range between \$650 million and \$700 million. That is double the original \$310 million price tag set two years ago.

But International Olympic Committee president Lord Killanin, in Montreal for a quick tour of the Olympic construction site recently, was confident that the games now are on the right track.

"I have no doubt that, barring a world cataclysm, the 1976 Summer Games will open on time in Montreal," he told reporters after a helicopter tour of the various Olympic locations.

Montreal Olympic officials assured Lord Killanin they will at least match the performance of their predecessors at Munich in 1972, when the games were 75 percent self-financing.

Obviously enthusiastic about Montreal's plans, Lord Killanin described next year's athletic festival as "unique." "Your physical plant is perhaps only half the size and scope of Munich's but the concept here is no less exciting," he said.

He praised the quality of craftsmanship going into both the semi-domed Olympic stadium and the village where athletes will live during the games.

THE BICENTENNIAL OF '76 COINCIDES WITH THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF LONGYEAR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Plan to visit the Mary Baker Eddy Museum and five Historic Houses maintained by Longyear when you are in New England this year or next. See the places and events associated with Mrs. Eddy's life between 1856 and 1870. A tour of these houses will prove both educational and inspirational.



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Soviet Union

Red navy stalks seas

By Victor Zorza
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

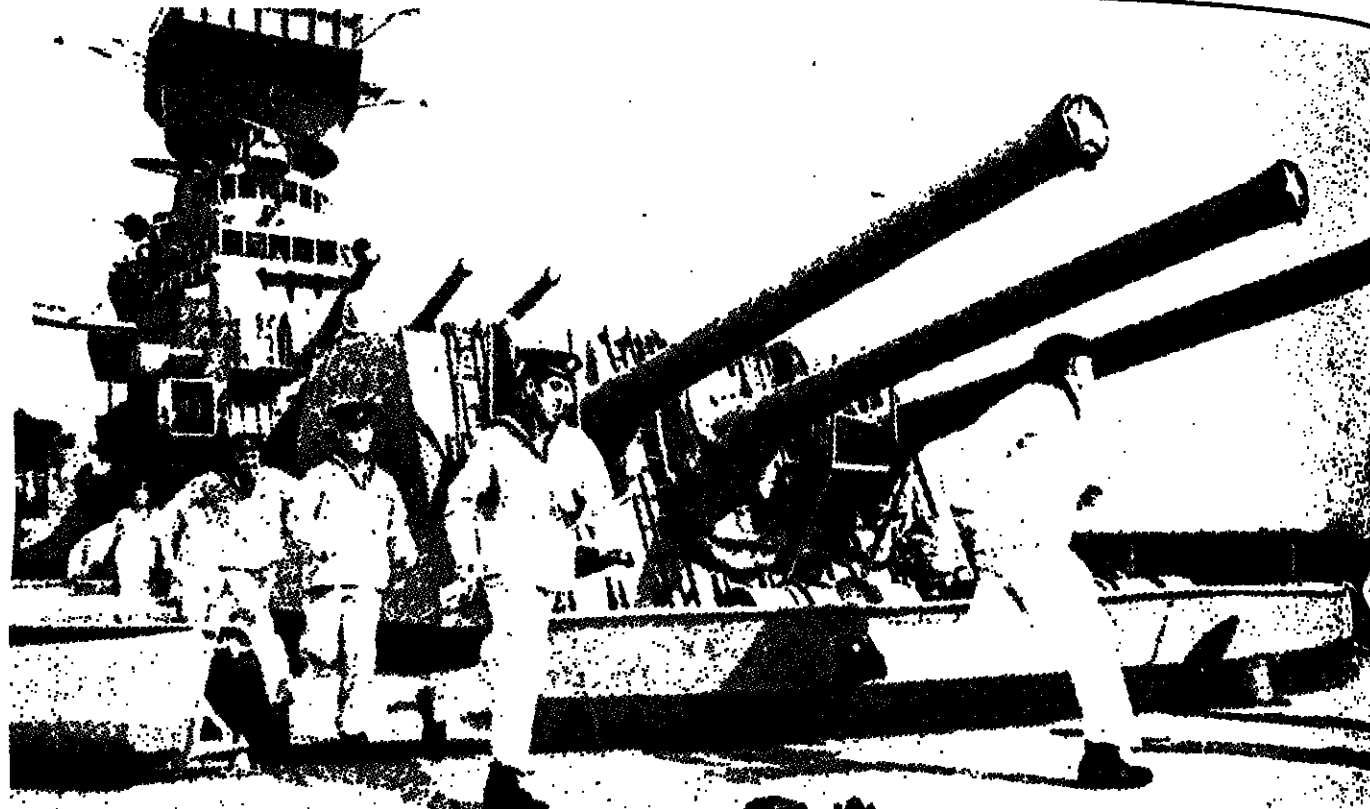
Washington
President Ford has been stung by the latest Soviet naval exercises into saying that "the Russians built up their Navy while we permitted ours to shrink," and that Soviet ships "now freely roam the world's seas."

Now that the 220 ships which took part in an exercise that covered the whole globe are on their way back, the Pentagon is beginning a detailed study of the huge volume of electronic and other intelligence it amassed while watching the Soviet movements.

A thorough analysis of all this material will take some time, but Mr. Ford's remarks show already that the main object of the Soviet exercise has been achieved. A political analysis of Soviet objectives suggests that Moscow wants to impress the world as the equal of the United States, and administration spokesmen are doing their best to help it.

For Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf, the exercise shows that the Soviet Navy can operate effectively "in all the oceans of the world." He finds it "disturbing" that the Soviet Navy has twice as many major surface combatants and submarines as the U.S. Navy.

These figures do not quite square with those given to the Senate by Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, who in April compared the U.S. Navy's 181 major combatants with the Soviet Navy's 223. Nor do the figures mean much by themselves, any more than adding up the number of apples, oranges, and plums to produce a grand total means much. The "shrinking" of the U.S. Navy in recent years was a matter of deliberate policy, designed to retire old ships while new ships were being built to take advantage of all the benefits of new technology. The new program has been



Action station Soviet sailors double over the decks of Baltic Fleet flagship during an exercise

slowed down by inflation, but this is being rapidly made up.

The Soviet Union, too, is modernizing its Navy. A new study from the Brookings Institution estimates that by 1980 the number of major Soviet combatant ships will decline by about 10 percent, but the new units will be larger and better equipped. In the U.S. Navy, not only will the quality of surface warships improve, but the numbers will rise by 13 percent.

The Brookings study, "The Control of Naval

Armaments" by Barry M. Blechman, which does not deal with strategic forces, expresses a good deal of pessimism about the prospects for naval-arms limitation. At the same time the study provides the best examination of arms-limitation possibilities to appear since the present lap of the naval-arms race began. The paper considers the ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union might agree to limit their naval developments in the Indian Ocean and in the Mediterranean, and freeze the naval buildup now proceeding in both countries at the level which it will reach in 1980.

At that time the United States will have a considerable advantage in aircraft carriers, while the Soviet Union will have an equally impressive advantage in submarines. The other categories of major combatant ships on both sides will reach a rough level of parity.

Blechman is prepared to concede the appearance of naval parity to the Soviet Union and to keep it there — a concept that is firmly rejected by most of those associated with naval matters in the United States. It may be assumed that it would be rejected just as firmly by the Soviet naval lobby.

The repeated delays in beginning the SALT negotiations, first caused by Moscow and then by Washington, now are recognized as the main reason why the levels of strategic arms have reached their present heights. Similar

delays in naval-arms negotiations are said to have similar results. In Washington, argued that two sets of arms-limitation negotiations — SALT, and the talks on East force reductions in Europe — are enough to go on with.

But U.S. spending on the Navy is less at a higher rate than the spending on forces — 6.2 percent a year on the forces. The strategic forces also had a large naval component — the submarines and their missiles. If this is added to the general-purpose forces, the Navy's rate climbs to 7 percent, which will add 1980 to more than \$30 billion, compared just over \$16 billion for other strategic forces.

But the strategic arms, both sea and land, are being taken care of in SALT arms race has been transferred to the powers to assert their role around the world, or, as others might see it, to throw weight around the world.

For all the talk of the Soviet Navy catching up with the U.S. Navy, the Russians still a long way to go. But they are certainly standing still — and what they lack in naval power with which to impress the West, which do their best to make the Navy look bigger and better than it is.

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Throaty Slavic choirs greet Orthodox Easter

By Elizabeth Pond
Zagorsk, U.S.S.R.

"Christ is risen."
"Truly he is risen."
From midnight until dawn on Sunday the priests' call and the parishioners' response rang out in this Russian Orthodox center north of Moscow. It was the Orthodox Easter, and the Russian church was celebrating it with the liturgy and services that have remained essentially unchanged since Christianity was introduced to the Slavs in the tenth century.

The service began at 11:30 Saturday night with preliminaries in front of the opulent gold "iconostasis" of the Uspensky Cathedral. Under the icon gallery of blue and red-robed hunched saints, kerkheled women lit candles to the risen savior. Massed choirs chanted "Lord, have mercy" in throaty Slavic voices.

The crowds in the cathedral and its surrounding churches and chapels belied the official Soviet contention that religion is only a vestige of the past here. Their numbers were smaller than last year, according to one attendant at both services. But quite a few still had to stand outside the doors for lack of space inside.

One church official acknowledged that the reduction may have resulted from the government declaration of Easter Sunday as a workday to make up for the May Day holidays last week and the World War II anniversary holidays this coming week.

Packed churches can be misleading, of course. So many have been closed by this militantly atheist state that "believers" have to crowd into the few churches that do remain open. The Zagorsk compound — the site of the chief orthodox seminary out of three still allowed to operate — draws pilgrims from afar.

Observers estimate that there are 25 to 30 million orthodox Christians in the Soviet population of 250 million, though. And per-

centage sampling by Soviet sociologists indicates that up to 50 million believe in God.

Moreover, the makeup of congregations is indicative. Older women predominated at the Zagorsk Easter service, but there were also sizable numbers of youths — despite conspicuous scrutiny of worshippers by uniformed police and Communist Youth League members. Registered religions are legal in the Soviet Union, but atheist indoctrination is strong and churchgoers suffer in career advancement, educational opportunities, and housing allocation.

At midnight the gold doors of the sanctuary swung open and church bells tolled. Bearded, long-haired priests swung censers and took the cross and large flower-bedecked candles through the congregation to the outdoor procession around the cathedral.

The entire congregation did not follow them with candles, however, as in the old tradition. Instead, the priests made the circuit by themselves.

With the moment of resurrection accomplished, the cries began of "Christ is risen." Truly he is risen. The set frowns of a number of older women relaxed into joy. Worshippers — including young men — crossed themselves. Some women bowed to below their waists; a few put their foreheads to the floor.

Some women with bundles and walking sticks, who apparently had trudged long distances to come to Zagorsk, relieved the vigil of standing by sitting on the floor or on stairs leading to the chapels.

At 3:30 the service ended. Women unwrapped Easter cakes and colored eggs to have them blessed by the priests. As the dawn lightened the sky behind the cathedral's gold and blue onion domes, worshippers poured out into the spring morning to walk the miles home.

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Nadya: a shy, young ballet sensation

By Elizabeth Pond
Leningrad

Russia's newest ballet sensation looks like a little girl and dances like an angel.

At 19, Nadya Pavlova is shy — to the point of bursting into tears at her first press interview some months ago. Yet onstage she is an utterly self-assured performer who transfixes her audience. "Ineffable grace" was the phrase one American viewer chose to characterize her dance. And another American viewer, the late impresario Sol Hurok, was so moved by her performance that he made her inclusion a prerequisite for promoting the most recent American tour of Moscow's Bolshoi Company (although in the end she stayed home).

Nadya first started dancing in the Young Pioneers (comparable to the Girl Guides) in her native Volga River town of Cheboksary. By the age of 10 she had already showed so much promise that she was selected by talent scouts for admission to the Perm ballet boarding school 1000 kilometers away in the Ural Mountains.

Here, as in the more famous Bolshoi school in Moscow and Kirov school in Leningrad, students are given a full primary and secondary school education, along with intensive training in classical ballet. The Kirov Ballet was evacuated to Perm during World War II, and the Perm school started as an independent

entity when the Kirov returned to Leningrad in 1945.

Nadya's parents are not themselves artists — her father is an X-ray technician, her mother a kindergarten nurse, but they were willing to let their daughter leave home so she could get a better dance education. Since that time they have occasionally seen her perform, but the distance to Perm is too great for them to make the trip very often.

How does such a young child decide to give up everything else for the unremitting discipline of a dancer? The question is strange to Pavlova. "I didn't say once I made up my mind to become a ballerina," she replied seriously to an interviewer. "It's simply that I always loved to dance."

Pavlova's eyebrows are furrowed under her girlish bangs as she answers. Her face is fresh, with no trace of the temperament and hauteur one expects from a prima ballerina. She has large brown eyes, rounded cheeks, and a tiny chin. Her arms are long and slender, her nail-polished hands fully adult and mature.

Pavlova's teacher from Perm, Lyudmila Sakharova — who does most of the talking in the joint interview — gives her views too on choosing to be a dancer. "It's only a process of learning, of water flowing gradually. It's all rubbish to ask a 10-year-old child to make this decision. It's not he who decides. Only the

process of teaching decides whether it's worth it or not."

Then, suddenly realizing that what is self-evident to Russians might not be so obvious to foreigners, Sakharova adds, "In the Soviet Union there is no 10-year-old girl who is not eager to become a ballerina."

Pavlova says she found it difficult to be away from home, but this hardly deterred her dancing. Within two or three years she was taking part in professional performances, like all 140 Perm students. Before she finished school last year she had danced the leads in student productions of "Giselle," "Don Quixote," and Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet."

By the sixth form, at the age of 15, she was one of the prize winners in a nation-wide student competition in Moscow. By the seventh form, at the age of 16, she won the Grand Prix gold medal at the international competition in Moscow.

Shortly thereafter she undertook some foreign tours, dancing in Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, and the U.S. Earlier this spring she made her Moscow debut with the Bolshoi in "Giselle."

How does she like being famous? Pavlova, who has dreaded the interview but has handled herself with composure throughout it, smiles sunnily for the first time. "It's very difficult," she replies.

As her teacher says, it's much easier to dance than to answer questions.



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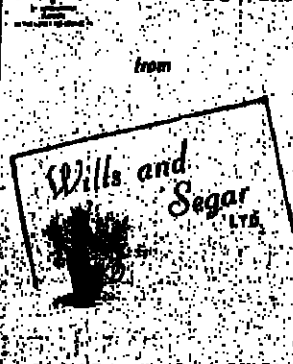
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Indo-China

Saigon: The curtain falls

U.S. officials conceal heartbreak with grim humor as choppers snatch them from Embassy roof

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Aboard USS Blue Ridge
The departure of the last Americans from Saigon was a sad spectacle to behold. There was plenty of joking, but under the surface there was grim recognition that many lives and 10 years had been wasted. And there was acute distress over the thought that many Vietnamese who had worked for the Americans were being left behind.

"Why don't you give us a briefing on investment possibilities in Vietnam?" said one senior official to another as they climbed the stairs toward the roof of the American Embassy for their helicopter ride out of Saigon. Everyone laughed at the remark. It was not long ago that Graham Martin, the U.S. Ambassador in Saigon, was promoting the idea of an economic "takeoff" in South Vietnam.

One American on the stairs leading to the roof held Ambassador Martin's French poodle in his arms.

The Ambassador himself, staying on until toward the end of the embassy evacuation, was grim and ashen-faced. He had the look of a crushed man trying not to show emotion. At one point, as some of his aides began to leave, he said a few soft words of parting and patted each on the back.

One American official making his way toward the roof was dressed neatly in a dark suit, bow tie, and shiny black shoes. A newspaper reporter remarked that he looked immaculate.

"I don't feel very immaculate," he said, closing his eyes and slowly lowering his head in resignation, as if to say he wanted to be alone with his thoughts.

"We got a lot of people out, but we also left a lot of people behind," said a young embassy political officer who had spent much of the day driving a bus around Saigon, sometimes through hostile crowds, trying to pick up Vietnamese who had worked for the Americans. More than 4,000 Vietnamese were put on barges at the port of Saigon.

By the time some of the senior American officials were heading for the roof many senior South Vietnamese Army officers had fled their posts, some of them landing by helicopter on American ships lying offshore.

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, military commander of the Saigon area, said later, on board the USS Okinawa, that he had decided to leave at 11 a.m. Tuesday after he lost contact with the joint general staff headquarters in Saigon. He said that he could not control many of the military units under his command. Less than 24 hours later, President Duong Van Minh issued an announcement that Saigon was surrendering unconditionally.

By Tuesday afternoon, the Americans in the embassy knew little about what was happening on the military front. Asked how the fighting was progressing around the Saigon airport, a leading U.S. Central Intelligence Agency official said coolly, "I haven't the slightest idea."

One American waiting for evacuation picked up a small radio tuned to a South Vietnamese police network. The policeman



Women's unit applauds during victory celebrations in Hanoi

were talking excitedly with each other, cursing the American helicopters that filled the air.

"All the Americans are leaving," said one Vietnamese police officer. "I'd like to kill them all."

Some of the U.S. Marine helicopter pilots who picked people up at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport reported that they were fired at sporadically by Saigon government troops. But none of the helicopters was shot down.

Ironically, the most serious confrontations came with Vietnamese who had long worked for or been associated with Americans. Marines clubbed some of them with rifle butts as they tried desperately to climb over the American Embassy wall.

It was almost as if the Communists, who did little firing if any at the helicopters, had

decided to let the Americans get at scathed.

And the Americans' departure would ensure the collapse of any further resistance Saigon. Until a few days before the Americans started their final evacuation, many Vietnamese who had been fighting for or committed to the Saigon government hoped the Americans would perform a kind of miracle to stop the Communists.

"Will the American troops be as back?" asked some Vietnamese who heard that American ships with aboard were moving toward Vietnam. It ships and marines were there to halt the of the Americans out. Once the helicopters started whirling in and Saigon, it became abundantly clear that would be no miracles.

As Hanoi hordes swarmed south...

U.S. Ambassador and CIA disagreed on Saigon's chances of survival

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
Graham Martin, the U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, is the target of much criticism for the hasty and disorderly way in which the last Americans and some of their Vietnamese friends were evacuated from Saigon.

But as time moves on, the critics are likely to focus increasingly on the more weighty issue of Mr. Martin's entire Vietnam policy and what embassy insiders began to describe openly in recent days as the Ambassador's "illusions" and "over optimism."

Prominent among those insiders were Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) officials, who were painting a gloomier picture of Saigon's prospects for survival several weeks ago than Mr. Martin was.

Even well after the fall of the city of Da Nang at the end of March, the Ambassador persisted, according to embassy officials, in thinking that Saigon could hold the line at some point on the military front. The CIA, on the other hand, was convinced soon after the fall of Da Nang that the war was lost.

With much of the country in Communist hands, Mr. Martin argued that the Communists actually held little more than "deft," or nonproductive, areas, and that Saigon still had a hope of defending the more productive areas.

According to well-placed embassy sources, the CIA at that point saw the need to encourage the establishment of a new and more conciliatory leadership in Saigon. But Mr. Martin and some of his subordinates were advocating the formation of a "fighting cabinet" in Saigon under President Nguyen Van Thieu.

As it was, the "fighting cabinet" was ineffective, the CIA's pessimism over Saigon's prospects for survival seemed justified by further government retreats, and the CIA station chief in Saigon apparently had some success in helping persuade Mr. Martin that President Thieu's leadership was a liability.

It may remain one of those "ifs" of history, but some CIA officials are convinced that if Mr. Martin had foreseen more clearly the defeats that lay ahead of Saigon, he and Washington might have been able to move quickly enough to set up conditions for at least a gradual, phased Communist take-over, and a more graceful American exit, instead of the outright military take-over that eventually occurred.

By the time Mr. Thieu resigned in late April and Saigon did shift to a negotiating posture, there was still much bickering

among the Saigon politicians as to how power should be transferred from the old Thieu regime to a new "peace government."

The Communists began hardening their public position on negotiations, and, after halting major attacks for four or five days, they grew impatient and began pressing again militarily. The demoralized Saigon Army crumbled rapidly in the face of more concerted thrusts. And as senior Saigon Army officers began sending their families out of the country and then fleeing for their own lives, the scent of victory apparently became overpowering for the Communists. There was little left for them to do but walk into Saigon.

By late Monday, April 28, Ambassador Martin still thought the Communists probably would go through the motions of negotiating a final settlement that would amount to little more than a disguised surrender for Saigon but would permit the presence of a reduced U.S. Embassy staff in South Vietnam.

This view still prevailed at an embassy meeting that ended around 2 a.m. Tuesday. But by late that morning the risk that the Communists might soon overrun the city became apparent to all and the final evacuation was ordered.

Mr. Martin earlier had feared moving toward a complete evacuation of Americans, because he thought that it would amount to "pushing the panic button," and would undermine any further "will to resist" on the part of Saigon. A staged evacuation had been going on for weeks, but it had been orchestrated to give the impression that not all the Americans were leaving.

One mistake, in the view of many critics, was not to have evacuated earlier, along with their families, more of the Vietnamese who had worked for the Americans. But Ambassador Martin had thought he had more time to get them out. As it was, an undetermined number of these Vietnamese were left behind.

The irony was that some of the Vietnamese the Americans considered the most "deserving" were left behind, while quite a few corrupt officials and military officers, as well as bar girls and prostitutes, got out on the basis of personal friendships with Americans and hastily contrived "marriages."

About 180 Vietnamese, comprising employees of the U.S. Information Service (USIS) and their families, had gathered at the USIS offices in Saigon Tuesday to be taken to the airport. When buses for the airport began to load, people from the streets poured onto them, the employees were placed inside the USIS compound, and left behind.



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Israel woos France

By Dennis Blakeley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
In concrete terms Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's recent visit to France this past week achieved virtually nothing.

But Mr. Allon summed it up accurately when he said:

"What is new is that we now disagree in a friendly atmosphere."

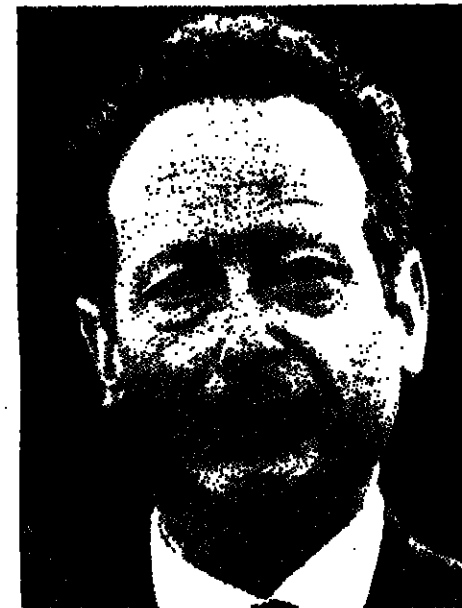
It was the first official visit to Paris made by an Israeli foreign minister since the foundation of the Israeli state in 1948. It was in return for a visit made to Israel last October by French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues. But Mr. Sauvagnargues was indecisive enough — immediately before going to Tel Aviv — to seek out in Beirut the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasser Arafat, demonstratively shake him by the hand, and assure him of French support.

During the Algerian war and until the six-day war of 1967 France's relations with Israel were friendly. Since 1967, France has consistently pursued a pro-Arab policy which the Israelis have naturally interpreted as anti-Israeli.

It did not help when President de Gaulle, in one of his television addresses to the nation, called the Jews "an elite people, self-assured and domineering" — a remark verging, many French Jews thought, on the anti-Semitic.

Reasons for this French attitude are not hard to find in the context of France's historically close ties with the Arab world. France has never recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. It has always regarded Israel as an intruder into a neat set of French-Arab friendships.

By demonstrating their lack of support for Israel, the French also thought to show



Israel's Allon talks with French

(especially toward the Soviet Union) their independence of American policies.

The French saw, as early as the British, the vast Arab market for Western arms. They sold their latest Mirage fighter-jets to Libya and then expressed surprise when the same jets turned up in Egypt to be used in the front line against Israel.

French arms sales to the Arab world account for a substantial part of its annual oil bill. That is why, even before the quadrupling of oil prices, France was pursuing such a fervently pro-Arab policy.

The French look upon Israelis and Palestinians as having equal rights in the Middle East.

From page 1

★The outbreak of peace

beginning of World War II. There is no major fighting going on in the world anywhere.

So this is a rare moment in history. The ancient Romans had a ritual for noting and formalizing such a time. During war their legions marched out of Rome through the gates of Janus. When the war was over peace was proclaimed by closing the gates of Janus. In the year 29 B.C. the Emperor Caesar Augustus closed the gates of Janus (for the third time in 700 years) and ushered in an era of peace which lasted substantially for a half century.

In Hanoi last week there were victory parades. In Washington U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was bemoaning what had happened in Vietnam and dwelling on the decline of American influence and credibility. But others were noting the happy fact that the war is over and that this has made possible a symbolic closing of the gates of Janus.

How long can we expect it to last?

That depends of course on the stability of the foundations under it. There is today no present danger of major war because there is an equilibrium of power and force. The mass of the Soviet Union in the center is balanced off on one side by a disciplined China and a prosperous Japan. It is balanced on the other by the industrial strength of Western Europe and the military power of the United States.

There are other elements in the equilibrium. An important other one is the present

preference of both Washington and Moscow for stability rather than uncertainty.

Such an equilibrium cannot prevent local issues and local wars. Indeed, the more stable the great power equilibrium the easier it is for smaller countries to engage in local wars. The great powers shun imposing peace on the lesser lest they themselves become involved in what to the great are minor quarrels.

The greatest single danger to such an equilibrium would be from something which upset the balance of power. It could be the decline of one side in military power, or the rise of another. It behoves those who manage the great powers to seek — not superiority, but a safe and steady equilibrium.

Richard Nixon, who contributed greatly to the establishment of this equilibrium, liked to speak of opening the way for "a generation of peace." That was not being too optimistic. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 established an equilibrium which worked moderately well. There was only one major international war between 1815 and 1914. That was the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. There was also the American Civil War, but that was not international.

The important tasks ahead for the statesmen are going to be difficult. The most urgent is to head off another war between Israel and its Arab neighbors. But for the long-term future the most important task of all will be the daily care and maintenance of the equilibrium.

From page 1

★U.S.-Cuba: Out of the deep-freeze?

position the United States adopts at the session.

Washington so far has not given a clear signal of its intentions. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in a Texas speech in early March did, however, indicate a guarded willingness to back a movement toward some sort of normalization of relations with Cuba.

Yet to lift the OAS-imposed sanctions requires a two-thirds majority and those wanting to do away with the sanctions have only a simple majority, with two more votes needed.

If Washington agrees at the general assembly meeting to lift the sanctions, its vote would probably swing a number of other nations in this direction. OAS observers note that such a vote would not mean that any individual nation would automatically resume relations with Cuba; it only would mean that the collective sanctions would be removed, permitting countries to do as they please on the issue.

Those sanctions, however, have come to mean less and less. Six OAS members (Argentina, Colombia, Panama, Peru, Mexico, and Venezuela) who were on hand for the original ban have unilaterally broken it and three new Caribbean members of the hemisphere organization, Barbados, Jamaica, and

Trinidad and Tobago, which were not OAS members at the time the sanctions were imposed, have relations with Cuba.

OAS observers, meanwhile, say numerous other member nations seem ready to recognize Cuba.

Those same observers are keenly watching the McGovern visit to Cuba for signs of Havana's attitude toward the United States and other hemisphere issues.

Senator McGovern is only the third senator to visit the Caribbean island since Washington broke relations with Havana on Jan. 3, 1961. He was expected to confer at length with Prime Minister Fidel Castro during the trip.

The Senator returns Thursday — the day the OAS general assembly convenes and also the day that two House subcommittees begin hearings on legislation that would remove Washington's economic blockade of the island. Havana has been saying all along that the blockade is the major stumbling block to any renewal of relations.

The legislation, introduced by Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D) of New York, is similar to a measure proposed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts earlier this year. Senator Kennedy, incidentally is expected to visit Cuba in June.

From page 1

★Commonwealth marches arm-in-arm

designed to secure higher prices for the raw materials they export to the industrialized countries. The concept still is vague enough to mean all things to all persons, but its basic premise is that there should be a fairer distribution of the world's wealth.

As a graceful final touch, the Commonwealth prime ministers decided that their next meeting, in 1977, should be in London. The occasion will coincide with Queen Elizabeth's silver jubilee.

For the Americans (and English) in Paris

By Reuters
Paris
Foreigners overwhelmed by big city pressures in Paris now have their own SOS telephone crisis line, a service in English set up by a determined young social worker.

The crusade to throw a lifeline to the lonely has been started by Patricia Greenstone, wife of an English lawyer in Paris, who felt as much at sea on arriving here as do many of her callers.

As a result, she decided to put 10 years' experience as a social worker to good use and opened SOS Help-Crisis Line with a staff of 24

volunteers ranging from a Dutch bank clerk to a Swedish student.

Because of a lack of funds, its one line operates only four hours every evening. But Mrs. Greenstone is determined to expand the service.

"Paris has 100,000 English-speaking people. That's a vast community, the size of a small town," she said.

Her initiative has been widely applauded by many large U.S. companies whose staff departments are often bombarded with the problems of the disoriented in a strange land.

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United States

Leaders needed

Ford asks for help in settling refugees

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Ford administration is moving quickly to resolve the question of settling some 125,000 to 150,000 Vietnamese refugees in the United States.

Chief among its options is an appeal to the American people to extend understanding and compassion to the refugees.

To that same end, the administration is seeking congressional support for an appropriation of \$507 million coupled with standby authority for immigrant admissions. That amounts to about \$400 per refugee.

President Ford is backing his appeal by sending witnesses to Congress and by a specially arranged press conference Tuesday night at which he will urge hospitality and generosity.

Ambassador Brown noted some evidence of coolness in the international field. "The UN high commissioner for refugees has not moved as rapidly as we would have wished," he said. Reaction in other countries is "incomplete and mixed," he added.

He attributed this reaction probably to the size and suddenness of the emergency; the U.S., he added, "undertook a humanitarian mission of gigantic proportions."

Rep. Joshua Ellberg (D) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee, called it "the greatest mass movement of refugees over the longest distance that we have ever witnessed."

In size, however, Representative Ellberg said, this is far less than the more gradual immigration of 600,000 Cubans coming to the U.S. to leave the Castro regime.

Although the American rate of unemployment "is the highest in 30 years," Mr. Ellberg said, it appeared to him that "the situation could be handled."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana supported the \$507 million evacuation appropriation and said perhaps more would be needed. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R) of Pennsylvania said he thought "the first outburst of fear and selfishness" is changing to a "concept of what America stands for and what America means."

"I am aware of the public concern over the reception of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees at this time of economic difficulty," Ambassador Brown said. "I am confident, however, of our ability to carry out a successful resettlement program."

"It is America's tradition to respond rapidly and generously to people in need," he added.

Deregulation of natural gas urged

By the Associated Press

Washington
The Federal Power Commission claims the nation would gain by ending price regulation on natural gas, even though the action would mean higher gas bills for consumers.

The report estimated that deregulation under present conditions could increase the average residential gas bill as much as \$20 for the year.

But it said the increase might diminish after 1980 and predicted deregulation would stimulate the natural gas industry to make larger investments and reverse the downward trend in natural gas discoveries and production.



Students between classes, Queens, N.Y.

No student can be sure there is a job in his future

Few jobs for the young

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Latest unemployment figures only hint at the job-finding hardship confronting many young Americans, who by 1980 will make up 25 percent of the U.S. labor force.

In April, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, more than 20 percent of all teenagers could not find jobs, more than double the national unemployment rate of 8.9 percent.

Across the country, surveys show, job prospects this summer and beyond are bleak for high school graduates and for countless liberal arts majors in American colleges and universities.

Bringing down the general level of joblessness, however, does not solve the problem of young Americans, many of whom leave high school or college with few, if any, developed skills.

What can be done to create jobs for youth? Restructure high school education, for one thing, suggests Tilford Gaines, senior vice-president and economist of Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

"There is no reason," writes Mr. Gaines, "why a young person while learning the skills to become an architect should not simultaneously be learning the skills that would enable him to become a master carpenter."

For some years to come, experts say, little improvement is in sight, because the postwar

baby boom is thrusting more and more young people onto a saturated job market.

Between 1970 and 1980, according to the Labor Department, the number of Americans between 25 and 34 years of age looking for work will grow by 51 percent, from 17.7 million to 26.8 million.

Unemployment this year, said U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon Sunday, will peak "at about 9 percent." The jobless rate, he added, will "stabilize" and begin to move downward, only after economic recovery expected to begin in the second half of this year — is well established.

Mr. Simon, speaking on "Face The Nation" (CBS-TV), said he was "heartened" that total employment grew in April, although unemployment shot up by another 200,000 persons to 8.9 percent.

Total employment and the jobless rate both rose, because the labor force itself — people with jobs and those looking for work — grew in April, for the second month in a row.

This reflects, among other things, the upsurge of younger Americans, and of women in general moving into the market in search of work.

"The best thing we can do for the unemployed in this country," declared Mr. Simon, "is to have good, stable, noninflationary growth of the economy."

Warning against "overheating" the economy, the Treasury chief said it was inflation that caused the recession and high unemployment.

'Smile, you are on candid canvas'

By the Associated Press

Washington
Through the ages, artists have depicted their human subjects in terror, pain, and sorrow. But zoologist Joeeyin Crane Griffin says there are relatively few works showing people who were smiling.

In fact the showing of teeth, which she uses as a measure of smiling, was virtually taboo in art for hundreds of years except in non-human representations or on people who were looked down upon by the artist.

Mrs. Griffin speculates that the "lack of smiles in art goes back to when live animals were a threat to man daily." Artists identified the showing of teeth with those animals.

She also points out that wearing a mask-like expression has been regarded as a sign of dignity in some cultures.

Although attitudes toward smiling had ap-

parently begun to soften anyway, the development of photography was a real catalyst in bringing the broad smile — a smile in which the upper and lower teeth show — to a wider acceptance in art, Mrs. Griffin says.

Popular photography has made more people comfortable at the thought of smiling in public, she says.

"Back in our early history teeth were not necessarily connected with smiling," Mrs. Griffin says. She found many examples of simple smiles where the subject's mouth was completely closed.

One of her listeners offered another explanation for the lack of smiles in early art. Skilled and elaborate dentistry has become available only in the last century, the woman in the audience said.

Even today, she added, many people, especially those in other countries, are "very conscious of the gaps and the spaces in their mouths."

Air controllers' dangerous jargon

By Lucin Mount
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

While skies are to be safer for the million (travel) by air, pilots must fully understand split-second radical commands of air controllers.

A special task force of federal officials is working to make sure that they do.

"We always assumed pilots understood traffic control terminology, but obviously not so," says a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

In a stream of aviation shorthand, mistaking the layman, air controllers have been giving pilots their distances from other craft and the minimum altitude to be until the planes are free to make their last turn.

There has been some evidence in the months that pilots and controllers do not always understand each other.

Investigations following last December TWA crash outside of Washington concluded that the pilot mistakenly interpreted a controller's message that he was cleared approach to a certain altitude to mean he could proceed to that altitude immediately. The FAA has since clarified its rules in that area.

The Department of Transportation force suggests the FAA study the extent of accuracy of "supplementary" information which controllers have that could be passed along to pilots.

Some pilots have complained that altitudes are often too low and that the hunger for more precise data on the vertical as well as its horizontal location. The controller, often controlling a dozen planes once can spare the time, he may value such information but there is no obligation to do so.

One of the 19 task force recommendations is establishment of a group of representative airlines, pilots, and air controllers to review traffic control practices with an eye toward standardizing and clarifying them.

Many of the recommendations zero in on the FAA itself. While the agency has traditionally relied heavily on the aircraft industry to set FAA safety standards on its own, the task force recommends that the FAA do more comprehensive design reviews before certifying aircraft or engine improvements and strengthen its technical staff so as to more fully monitor the aircraft industry's safety inspection work.

A 3-inch fish threatens a dam

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
Discovery of a rare, 3-inch fish is threatening to cancel a \$100-million dam being constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The fish — the "small darter" — was discovered by a University of Tennessee professor while snorkeling in the Little Tennessee River near Lenoir City, some 20 miles southwest of Knoxville.

Federal wildlife officials are worried that operation of TVA's Tellico Dam now under construction near the site of the discovery would destroy the small darter's only known habitat.

Environmentalists regard the small darter's plight as a classic case of "progress" versus nature. It also shapes up as a difficult test for the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

TVA officials are resisting efforts to list the small darter as a "rare and endangered" species. Such a listing could automatically trigger provisions of the Endangered Species Act and force cancellation of the Tellico project within two months.

TVA officials express doubt that the small darter is actually a distinct species; and they hint that the fish is being used as a ploy by

ecologists to kill the long-fought Tellico project.

Already \$55 million has been spent on the dam and reservoir, which would provide additional electrical power and flood control for the eastern Tennessee area.

Dr. David A. Etnier, an ichthyologist and discoverer of the small darter, describes it as a perch-like fish, greenish-brown, with rough scales. It feeds primarily on snails. To survive it requires swift-flowing waters over a clean river-bed. Tellico Dam would inundate the entire region of the river where the darter is known to exist.

Federal wildlife officials have reviewed the scientific studies that Dr. Etnier has prepared on the small darter, and they say the research appears to be sound.

Dr. James D. Williams, fishery biologist for the U.S. Office of Endangered Species, says his department is preparing documents to formally list the darter as an endangered species.

If the listing is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, it would automatically prohibit a federal agency (including TVA) from taking any action that threatens the small darter.

Nathaniel Reid, assistant secretary for fish and wildlife and parks for the Department of the Interior, requested the TVA in March to "take all measures it can" to preserve the

darter. He suggested that TVA conduct a "thorough technical review of the effects of the Tellico project."

Mr. Reid said Dr. Etnier's research indicated the small darter represented a "discrete, new species," and that Tellico appeared to present "danger to its continued existence."

Researchers with TVA, however, insist that Washington is moving too swiftly — and look with doubt on the small darter's importance.

Lynn Seeber, general manager of TVA, responded to Mr. Reid's request by pointing to the investment of over \$50 million in Tellico Dam; by noting that President Ford has asked another \$23.75 million next year for the dam; and by observing that construction on the dam has been proceeding for several years.

"We certainly disagree," said Mr. Seeber, that the Endangered Species Act requires that an on-going major project be halted to protect a newly discovered species.

Dr. Thomas H. Ripley, staff biologist with TVA, protests that his office did an "exhaustive" environmental study for Tellico.

It is impossible, he suggests, to cover every species, every insect, every plant.

"What are the limits?" he asks. "Somebody could find a cricket, or a plant — you could go on ad infinitum...."

"I have a lot of sympathy in these areas," Dr. Ripley says. "We do need protective legislation. But there are trade-offs that must be made. And Tellico will yield a lot of hydropower."

The controversy appears to be building. Some officials suggest the struggle between Tellico and the small darter eventually will have to be resolved in the courts.



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Einstein: his theory holds up

Einstein—right again on gravity

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Albert Einstein's theory of relativity once again has confounded its critics.

His predictions about how gravity bends the fabric of space have been supported while those of general relativity's foremost contender have been weakened.

This result comes from a recent experiment at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) in Green Bank, West Virginia. There, a group of scientists used radio telescopes to measure the bending of micro-waves from a distant source as it passed close to the sun.

As light, or radio waves, brush by the sun, they pass through its powerful gravitational field. Here space itself is warped, so the light does not travel in a straight line but follows a curved path. So the position of the Earth's image appears to shift in relation to other stars as the sun moves closer.

One of Einstein's greatest scientific feats was to explain the force of gravity as the bending of space itself. Instead of attracting the Earth directly, argued Einstein, the sun's titanic mass bends space in such a way that the Earth and other planets appear to fall toward it.

Since a solar eclipse expedition in 1919, shortly after Einstein published his new theory, scientists have been studying the way light bends around the sun. The fact that it does bend was one of the strongest proofs that relativity was more accurate than the traditional theories of Sir Isaac Newton.

In the intervening years, however, a number of other "post-Newtonian" theories have been proposed. These are different in form, but their predictions of light-bending and other measurable events differ only slightly from relativity. "One of the foremost" of Einstein's challengers is Dr. Robert H. Dicke of Princeton.

The NRAO experiment is the first to claim the extreme accuracy, within 1 percent, which is necessary to discriminate between the predictions of Einstein and Dr. Dicke. They used four radio telescopes linked by computer rather than by wire as has been the practice in the past. This allows the telescopes to be farther apart and so form more precise images.

Two sets of telescopes were linked together and tracked the radio source, at different wavelengths. This allowed the scientists to compensate for subtle interferences from the corona, the thin stream of gases that blow outward from the sun.

The bending they measured corresponded to Einstein's prediction, while calculations of Dr. Dicke's were off by 7 percent. The results were reported to the magazine *Physics Today* by Edward Fomalont and Richard Sramek of NRAO.

United States

U.S. assures allies: 'We stand firm'

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
World capitals trying to sort out the impact of the fall of South Vietnam on future policies of the U.S. now see:

• Top Ford administration officials repeatedly assuring both allies and adversaries that Washington will stand firm behind its European and Asian allies, both diplomatically and militarily.

• Democrats in Congress giving a new and resounding signal that they want a firm rein kept on future U.S. actions abroad.

The House refused to accept Mr. Ford's assurances that authority to use military force, contained in the administration's \$327 million aid bill for South Vietnam, no longer had meaning. Despite Mr. Ford's plea that the bill was "desperately needed," the House rejected it, 246-162, preferring to consider a brand new bill to give money to resettle Vietnamese refugees in the United States.

One member, Rep. Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D) of Michigan, says the defeated bill gave Mr. Ford "a blank check."

Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese news agency said that all of South Vietnam, including the Mekong Delta, had been "liberated."

The latest warning that as far as the administration is concerned, the U.S. will stand firm behind its allies and against its foes abroad comes from Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger.

At an unexpected news briefing May 1, Mr. Schlesinger said, "It is clear that a consequence of events in Vietnam has been to shake the confidence of many countries in U.S. power and more particularly steadfastness."

He described the "forward defense areas" of the United States in the era after Vietnam — Western Europe, Korea, and, indirectly, Japan.

About Taiwan, he said that the United States sees it as part of the island defense chain and "will protect" its integrity. He asserted also that the United States would stand by its defense commitments to South Korea and Japan.

According to high-level administration sources, the Secretary's military defense pronouncement was the product of consultations at the national security level and represented the Ford administration's military policy in the post-Vietnam era.

Viet refugees' rights in U.S.A.

By C. Robert Zelnick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts plans to introduce legislation soon that would make an estimated 75,000 South Vietnamese refugees eligible for eventual U.S. citizenship, aides of the Senator have disclosed. Senator Kennedy chairs the subcommittee on refugees.

Until such legislation is enacted by Congress, most of those who escaped South Vietnam in the hectic days preceding its fall to the Communists will remain in a sort of legal limbo, entering the U.S. as "parolees" under the Immigration and Naturalization Act.

Using the "parolees" classification, the attorney general can permit foreign nationals to enter the United States on a "temporary" basis in "emergent" situations. Those admitted this way are not subject to the hemispheric quota systems in the law — which place numerical limits on the number of immigrants from each country — and are otherwise immune to the strict rules that apply to those seeking "resident alien" status.

Immigration law experts cite two principal distinctions between parolees and resident aliens:

• A parolee status creates no vested rights and may be revoked at any time.

Resident aliens are eligible for full U.S. citizenship after five years of residency in this country.

Congress can, however, permit time spent as a parolee to be credited to the citizenship waiting period once resident alien status has been legislated.

U.S. officials are in the process of "screening" those Vietnamese evacuated in the closing days of the war. Former prisoners, prostitutes, narcotics dealers, and other undesirables are supposedly prevented from entering the United States by this process. But administration officials privately concede that because of the frantic nature of the departure from Vietnam and the lack of desire to return the refugees to a Communist-ruled country, the screening process is likely to be perfunctory at best.

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ANSWER

South Africa tiptoes into the TV age

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
Years behind some of the much poorer and less developed states in Africa, South Africa enters the age of television this week. Transmissions will be limited to the area around the country's richest city Johannesburg at first, and will last only two hours a day for a start.

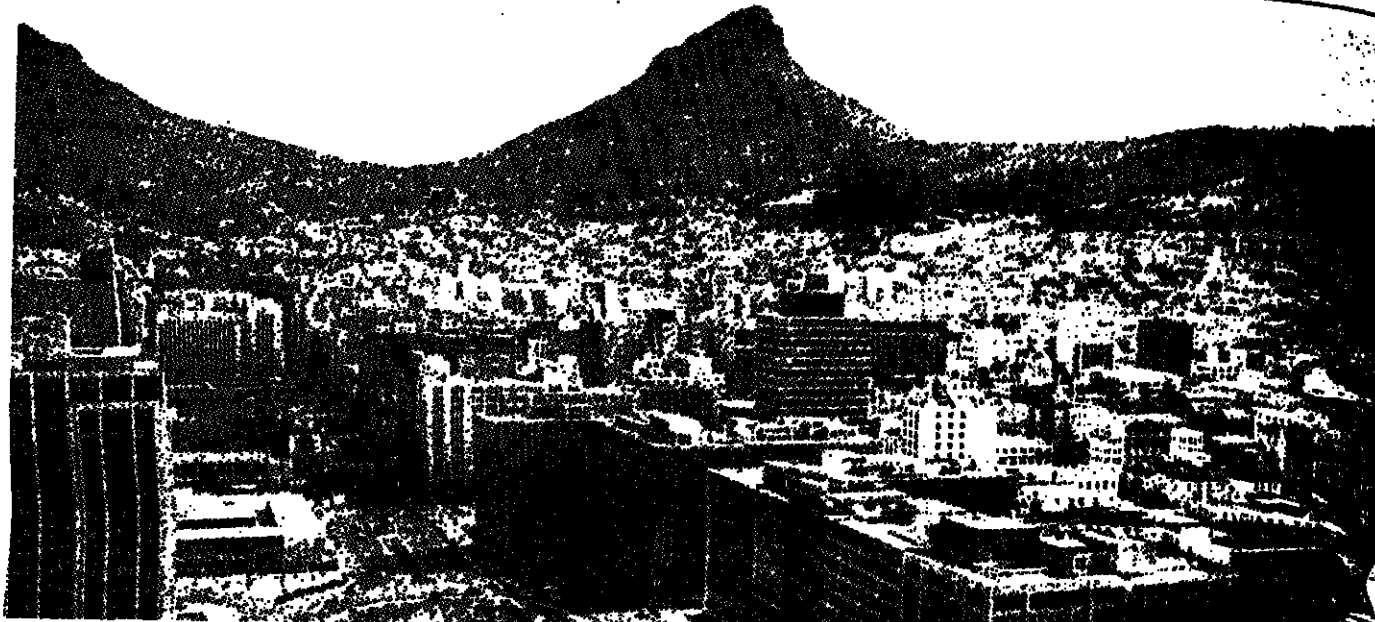
The reception area gradually will be increased until next January when most urban areas will be covered, and a "full service" of five hours a day will be introduced.

Party politics and concerns about maintaining a balance between the country's two official languages, English and Afrikaans, are the reasons why there has been such a long delay in introducing this potent information medium, and the government will control it very carefully.

Many outsiders believe that another major consideration in the government's reluctance to introduce television was the likely effect of television on the country's nonwhite population. The latter outnumber whites more than four to one. While many nonwhite South Africans may not be able to afford TV sets, outsiders recall the revolutionary effect television had in the civil rights movement in the United States in the 1950s and '60s.

For years the National Party Government refused even to consider introducing television. Led by the then Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Albert Hertzog, a right-winger, government spokesmen decided the "little black box" that, they said, could destroy the nation's moral fabric and ruin its youth.

However, in 1969 the government set up a commission to investigate the subject, and finally agreed to introduce television.



Now the roofs of Cape Town will soon be sprouting TV aerials

Technically, the service will be excellent, in color and black and white, but it is costing the country a lot of money.

The cheapest black and white sets cost about \$80, and color sets about \$1,400. The reason for this high price is that the sets are being manufactured in South Africa to very high specifications, and no sets may be imported, regardless of a world abundance of sets. Despite the price, it is expected that about 300,000 sets will be sold before the end of the year.

The government is protecting the local manufacturers — there are six of them, each individually licensed by the government — to foster a local television set industry, and to provide more jobs, especially for black workers.

Television programs are all being controlled by the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), a publicly owned body which is theoretically free of direct government interference, but which none the less tends to echo government policy. Already it has been made plain to producers that they must not run material that is too controversial.

The SABC has been building up a store of programs for several years, buying here and there overseas, as well as preparing material themselves.

One of the problems has been to maintain a balance between English and Afrikaans on the service. Much overseas material has been dubbed in Afrikaans.

Also, as a group the Afrikaans speakers tend to be more conservative than English speakers. Originally it was considered that the best plan would be to give each community its own channel. Now to save money they will both have to share, and all sorts of delicate issues of censorship are involved.

But even though the South African television service is likely to prove conservative by some standards, its impact on South African life generally is still likely to be impressive. At a time when great political changes are in the wind, some see television as a potent force for reeducating the South African whites. Living as they do at the remote tip of a predominantly black continent, they have been till now insulated from many of the trends and happenings of this century.

African trade and the Suez Canal

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

East Africa is waiting to see if the reopening of the Suez Canal will bring an increase of trade in and from this area. Already the ports of Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique are handling as much trade as their facilities will permit. But the economies of these nations certainly could benefit from an even larger volume of sea trade if facilities will be expanded.

Closing of the Suez Canal as a result of the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war hit the side of the waterway hard. Goods from Europe had to be diverted around Cape of Good Hope, which meant a substantial increase in freight rates and voyage time.

East Africa is estimated to have lost 1 million between 1967 and 1971 on its export European markets. Since then the rate is placed at \$125 million a year.

But now African shippers wonder how Egypt will charge for vessels passing the canal when it is ready for traffic. They expect the increase in tolls will be large, to help repay canal clearance and repair costs, as well as to account for inflation. Then too, there is concern over the possibility of another Arab-Israeli conflict and the prospect of ships again being trapped or damaged in the canal.

So some vessels, especially large fast built for the long run around South Africa may well continue their present route when the Suez route is open. Some of the behemoths will not fit the canal's width and depth anyway, and it may be before the canal can be enlarged.

But smaller East African cargo vessels, many of them 10,000 tons or less, probably will be eager to use the Suez waterway as a traditional Mediterranean and western European ports. For them, mileage and subsequent fuel costs — will be a decisive factor.

The general expectation is that East African trade will benefit from the canal reopening. South Africa may lose some, and West African trade, which now is booming, will not be greatly affected one way or the other.

But maritime experts point out that the now depends on world prices for such raw materials exports as copper, cotton, oil, must be carried. Thus a surge of trade, in Africa or elsewhere, will not necessarily follow the availability of the Suez passage more.

In the long run, however, the reopening should restore closer commercial links between the raw materials producing nations of East Africa and the markets of Europe and the Middle East. From the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean, it is 4,700 miles shorter via Suez than around the Cape. To the East Coast of United States, the saving in miles is 3,700.

Centuries-old animosity surfaces

Peking frowns on Vietnamese mastery of Indo-China

By John Burns
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
High-level Chinese leaders are reported to feel a sense of relief that, with its withdrawal from South Vietnam, the United States now is free to play a positive role elsewhere in Asia.

At the same time, the surrender of the Saigon government could cause the Chinese new problems.

As elaborated in discussions since the surrender of Saigon, the view at the policy-making level in Peking is that the rapid collapse of the U.S.-supported governments in Cambodia and South Vietnam has released Washington from a commitment that needlessly squandered American resources that now can be applied to favorable effect in assisting other Asian nations to foster their security.

The new role the Chinese leaders see for the U.S. was not defined in the discussions, but observations made previously by the Peking leadership suggest that they are thinking primarily of U.S. ties with Japan. They also have indicated a favorable attitude toward U.S. support for other countries on the Asian

rim, notably Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines, seeing that as a bulwark against attempts by Moscow to strengthen Soviet influence in the area.

Although the Chinese regard the U.S. presence in Japan as a stabilizing influence and have said so repeatedly in discussions with visiting leaders, they have underscored in the most recent discussions that they vigorously oppose the use of U.S. troops in Asia or anywhere else to assist governments faced with domestic insurgencies.

Washington's mistake in Vietnam, they say, was to become involved in a national conflict in which it had no essential security interest.

Although Peking has supported North Vietnam's cause politically and materially for more than 20 years, the perspectives of the two governments have differed at various points of the war. And although official declarations portray the relationship between Peking and Hanoi as close and harmonious, diplomats foresee the possibility of continuing differences.

Two thousand years of Chinese suzerainty over what now is Vietnam has left its legacy, and even today travelers returning from Hanoi remark on the distance that Vietnamese

officials set between themselves and the Chinese.

"In two weeks the word China was not mentioned once," said one Western diplomat. "The closest anybody came was a guide at a historical site who referred to 'the northern people,' and that in an unfavorable context."

There is more to it than history, however. The Chinese clearly do not want a Hanoi-dominated Indo-China, stressing in almost every public pronouncement on Cambodia and Laos the importance of their remaining independent and nonaligned. The Chinese will watch carefully for any sign that Moscow's influence in Vietnam is gaining at the expense of their own.

Of less moment, but awkward nonetheless, are the conflicting claims to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. When China drove South Vietnamese forces from the Paracel Islands farther north last year, Hanoi said nothing; but its attitude toward the Spratlys was manifest in the disclosure that Vietnamese Communist troops occupied Sal-

gon-held islands in the group shortly before the final collapse of the Saigon government.

Elizabeth Pond reports from Moscow. Life in Saigon is returning to normal under the revolutionary government, according to Soviet press reports, although they implied that there is resistance to new measures among businessmen and some shopkeepers.

Tan Son Nhut Airport has reopened, according to a Tass correspondent in Hanoi, and Saigon Television has resumed broadcasting. All city hospitals, transportation, water, and electricity are functioning normally. Tass said, and one of the biggest textile mills has 1,000 workers back on their usual shifts.

In reporting the first meeting of the new authorities with Saigon "business circles" and shopkeepers, however, Tass said only that "most" agreed to cooperate. It said also that new management committees are being set up in factories, transport companies, and ports.

Those committees face a "complex" task, Tass said, of taking inventory, getting production rolling again, and effecting "social transformation."

Mrs. Gandhi branded 'dictator' as move to oust her swells

By Joe Gandelman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
Some of India's veteran freedom fighters have resurfaced to offer stiff opposition to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

These onetime leaders think Mrs. Gandhi's rule has been marked by the gradual erosion of parliamentary democracy and the replacement of consensus politics with a more manipulative brand. Increasingly, civil disobedience tactics developed by the late Mahatma Gandhi are being used to confront the Prime Minister's civil authority.

The latest challenge came in April from Morarji Desai, Mrs. Gandhi's rightist nemesis from the Old Congress Party, from which she split in 1969. Mr. Desai vowed to fast until emergency powers, instituted in 1971, were suspended and elections in the State of Gujarat were held on schedule.

Mrs. Gandhi insisted that severe drought conditions there made early elections impossible. However, it was no secret in top political circles that the ruling Congress Party's strategy was to link state elections to the 1976 general elections, thus depleting opposition energies and resources.

As the fast entered the second week, concerned rumblings began within the Congress. Mrs. Gandhi, though leaving emergency powers intact, suddenly compromised and agreed to hold elections, and the fast was called off.

But Mrs. Gandhi's most troublesome foe is Jayaprakash Narayan, popularly called "JP." For years Mr. Narayan chose to remain outside Indian politics.

Critics call him "confused" because of his various political conversions: A member of the American Communist Party while studying in the U.S. in the 1930s, he joined the socialist wing of the Congress Party on returning to India. After independence he renounced politics "forever" to take up Gandhian work in the villages.

"Forever," however, ended in March 1974, when, following student violence in Bihar State, JP spoke out against the government. Mrs. Gandhi responded by raising questions about donations to JP from wealthy friends.

Knowledgeable political analysts think that Mrs. Gandhi's public rebuke, more than the actual issues, provoked JP into leading the student-spearheaded movement in India's second largest state. The movement in Bihar since has broadened into a no-holds-barred national campaign.

Mr. Narayan so far has managed to do what New Delhi fears most: bring together, if only temporarily, the opposition — from rightist Hindu communalists to leftist Maoist communists — under the banner of "total revolution." Only the Congress ally, the pro-Soviet



By a staff photographer
Indira Gandhi

Communist Party (CPI), remains loyal to Mrs. Gandhi.

Ostensibly, the issues are corruption, electoral and educational reform, and 37 years of Congress Party rule. But the underlying theme is "remove Indira."

The Prime Minister, charges Mr. Narayan, is a "dictator by instinct" who has undermined Indian democracy.

Mrs. Gandhi, on the other hand, labels his movement "fascistic" and anti-national and hints that it is supported by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

However, although JP held a March rally in New Delhi that attracted about 400,000 persons, he has shifted from mass rallies to a psychological battle for the conscience of the Congress Party.

His plans call for driving a wedge between Mrs. Gandhi and the party's anti-CPI faction. This strategy has had some success. Mrs. Gandhi, tightly caged by the CPI alliance, faces increasing dissension within the party.

In addition, several "people's candidates," agreed-upon persons put up by a temporarily united opposition under the JP umbrella, have defeated the Congress in by-elections. Mr. Narayan reportedly will aim for qualitative defeats of prominent Congress officials.

Even so, JP's movement has serious weaknesses.

A heavy reliance on the machinery of the Hindu Jan Sangh Party has upset many Muslims, who view the movement as communal in nature.

JP's strength is that he is one of India's few national leaders considered "untouchable" by politics. But the increasingly shrill electioneering tenor of his rhetoric, plus reliance on the organization of political parties, has undermined his above-it-all image.

Once elections come, the Congress Party tends to unite and trounce its opponents, while the opposition usually crumbles.

Despite ongoing efforts to unify the opposition, total revolution during the elections may be something less than that.

Portuguese Africa jolts toward independence

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya
With full independence for Mozambique and Angola figuratively just around the corner, both these Portuguese African territories are experiencing last-minute difficulties.

On the Atlantic Coast side, Angola, which is due for independence Nov. 11, still is enduring large-scale violence as its major liberation groups struggle for power. The capital city of Luanda has been rocked during the past week by armed clashes between followers of the Popular Movement for Angolan Liberation (MPLA) and the National Front for Angolan Liberation (FNLA).

Reports from Luanda speak of 200 to 500 people killed and hundreds more casualties in the worst outbreak of violence in several months. Early this year, the three competing Angolan factions fought bitter battles for control of the capital. But this has not prevented continued fighting, which occasionally flares into serious clashes.

What causes concern not only in Angola but elsewhere in black Africa is the possibility that the big former colony might become another battlefield for competing forces, as happened in the former Belgian Congo, now named Zaire, and in Nigeria. The known fact that China and the Soviet Union have supplied weapons and military advisers to the rival factions also exacerbates the situation.

By contrast, Mozambique, located on the Indian Ocean side of the continent and scheduled for full independence on June 25, has been less restive in recent months. Perhaps fortunately, Mozambique had only

one major liberation movement, the Front for Mozambique Liberation (Frelimo), involved in the battle against Portuguese colonial control. Thus the country at least has been spared extensive political factional fighting.

But after the departure of thousands of white Portuguese business and professional men in the wake of Frelimo following the initial Frelimo takeover, the transitional government in Lourenco Marques confronts serious economic problems.

A shortage of skilled technicians and spare parts reportedly is hampering such key services as internal transportation. Tires for trucks are in short supply, and so is foreign exchange with which to purchase tires and other equipment abroad.

Yet, although many white Portuguese have left and others are poised to leave if the situation deteriorates, some are reported to have returned from Portugal. They are said to be bringing with them more than 100 million dollars in assets and more at home in Portugal.

A lack of experienced administrative personnel in Frelimo's ranks also makes a strong demand for trained whites in positions just below the top in the provisional government. But foreigners have found Frelimo soldiers too quick on the trigger at road blocks or inspection points, partly out of ignorance, partly from concern about a reactionary takeover bid.

Under these conditions, the country's economy has nosedived, with production down and some wages trebled.

Thus the government is under considerable pressure to retain economic ties with its two controversial white-ruled neighbors, Rhodesia and South Africa. An estimated 85 percent of Rhodesia's trade goes through the



UNITA leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi

Mozambique ports of Beira and Lourenco Marques.

Other black African nations are eager to see this traffic cut off or at least reduced by the incoming government of Frelimo President Samora Machel. But African countries and Mr. Machel are aware this scarcely can be done unless some way to compensate Mozambique for its revenue loss can be devised. Contributions to a special fund are one suggestion, but this may not be a practical solution.

Indications so far are that economic ties with the white nations will continue for the time being after independence. Mozambique also sends up to 150,000 of its laborers to work in South African gold mines each year. It would face an unemployment problem at home, plus an important income loss, if this practice were halted.

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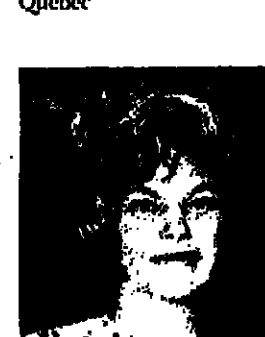
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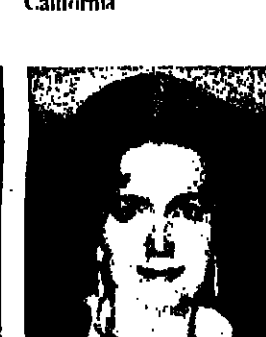
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education

What children are rarely taught

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Suppose a school were to teach its pupils every element in the multiplication table except for the sevens — seven times three, seven times four, and so forth. Indignant parents would soon complain. Yet most schools, a British educator says, complacently ignore, except in a disorganized, idiosyncratic manner, a basic aspect of human living, and hence of education — space.

Space is of central importance to all physical sciences and all visual arts, says this educator, J. A. R. Coutanceau Clarke of North London Polytechnic. Mr. Clarke uses the word "space" in its most general sense, including terrestrial and cosmic space, the space in which we think and that in which we live.

"Do you realize," Mr. Clarke said in a recent interview, "that governments, including Britain's, withhold from school children and university students about one-third of existing systematized, fundamental knowledge?"

This is a serious charge, and Mr. Clarke went on to explain what he meant. Most schools in most countries teach reading, writing, and "rhythmic" as a matter of course. But they do not even consider the study of space — abstract and concrete, in art, aesthetics, physics, mathematics, and so forth.

The result is that most people are spatially illiterate, except for specialists working in relatively narrow fields — physics, a sculpture, a chemistry. Even these specialists are conscious of space only so far as it relates to their own work. They miss the endlessly delightful and meaningful relationships of space.

Because he had to assume spatial illiteracy on the part of most of his readers, the American scientist Martin Gardner devoted three-quarters of his best-seller, "The Ambidextrous Universe," to one concept — mirror images (enantiomorphism) — which any bright seven-year-old can easily grasp.

Mr. Clarke's examples of the importance of learning about space range from the commonplace to the academic. Fractions, for instance, are easier to explain in terms of Euclidean geometry than by algebra. Or take the puzzle schoolmasters sometimes used to assign their pupils — how to supply gas, water, and electricity to three houses standing in a row without having any of the lines



Do these London schoolgirls think two-dimensional thoughts in their three-dimensional world?

supplying one house crossing with those supplying another. The answer: it can't be done. But this is not merely a harmless puzzle; it is a geographic concept, and topology is essential in the working out of printed circuits.

A geologist and a crystallographer with a master's degree from the University of London, Mr. Clarke has been fascinated by the symmetry of shapes since he picked up glittering pebbles as a boy on country roads near Dover. More than 20 years ago, he realized that children seven or eight years old could easily grasp concepts like mirror symmetry, which might take a high school or university student months to master.

"I did it with objects," he said, "a teapot, or a bowl. I showed how, if you divided the object into two along an imaginary line, it could have two, four or more planes of symmetry. Children grasp these things quickly. They are fascinated by objects — by working in space. They may be bored by reading, bored by numbers. But have you noticed, if you give them a simple match puzzle, how long they will spend patiently trying to work it out?"

"The language of space is universal," Mr. Clarke says. "It is not restricted by linguistic barriers, as are reading and writing. To those

illiterate in the language of space, there is instant communication."

Because space is such an essential aspect of living, children inevitably learn about it, in one way or another. But the teaching of space-related subjects, in Mr. Clarke's view, is haphazard at best.

"Geometry is only for boys at rather old-fashioned private schools, while symmetry is only for undergraduates studying crystallography and mineralogy. Trigonometry is for budding surveyors, and vectors are for young physicists only."

To teach space-related subjects in this manner, Mr. Clarke believes, is as illogical as to maintain that division should be taught only

to Chinese boys or to 17-year-old girls learning French, or that square roots should be taught only to Canadians, with subtractions decimals reserved for economists and artists.

Mr. Clarke himself has not yet devised a syllabus or a textbook for teaching about thinking to children. What is needed, he feels, is for a lively exchange of ideas between educators and scholars and various space-related fields. Out of a discussion, he believes, could evolve a concerted effort to break down a barrier that kept children — and their parents — in the straitjacket of two-dimensional thought about a three-dimensional world.

education

Recipe for docile students

'Sit down, shut up and do what you are told'

By Francis Renny

The Vice-Chancellor of Britain's Birmingham University devised a crafty scheme to frustrate any student sit-in at his administration building: he would consider acquiring an ultrasonic device which, while not damaging youthful eardrums, would make a prolonged sit-in intolerable.

Unfortunately, before the machine could be installed there really was a sit-in. The sit-in went through the files ("conducting research into university policy" they called it), unmarked the plan and distributed copies to the press. Not more than 180 of Birmingham's 8,000 students were involved, however.

Further north, at the University of Lancaster, about 300 students were occupying their administration building in support of one of the rent-strikes which are currently the most widespread form of protest in Britain's 76 higher learning institutions. Most of the students get grants for their tuition and subsistence from their county councils, which in turn are strictly controlled by London. The students maintain that inflation and government parsimony make it impossible for them to meet the increased rents charged by university halls of residence.

All of which seems tame stuff compared with the vigorous "demos" of the 1960s, a lot of them on anti-American or Vietnam War themes. Even the anti-Apartheid in South Africa cause has run out of steam lately; while



the IRA sacrificed most of its support in England by callously bombing English pubs. Demonstrations in favor of Palestine, Bangladesh or Cyprus tend to be limited to immigrant students.

There is much disgust among middle-class students with the time-wasting procedural

wranglings of student politics. Most of them, too, are well enough aware of their country's precarious economic position to realize that frivolous cavortings before the public gaze can only bring hardship to them all.

There may be no clearcut issues about places far enough away to be emotionally oversimplified — like Vietnam. But it only takes a few militants to stir things up, no matter what the cause; and recently the National Union of Students (NUS) stirred things up by issuing to its branches a handbook on how to stage sit-ins without actually breaking the law.

The NUS — membership of which is compulsory — provides social and recreational facilities as well as representing the student body at local and national levels. Its information service is extremely competent and valuable. But inevitably it is dominated by a minority of activists (who else can ever spare the time?), and equally inevitably that minority is dominated by the far left of Trotskyists, Communists, and International Marxists. For almost six years the far left so disrupted the tiny University of Essex at Colchester that there was serious talk of closing it down.

It has to be said that Essex is a bleak, unlivable place and that until recently it had no proper social premises for the students at all. It should then be recorded that a backlash, with the extremists down to a handful and Conservatives winning almost a third of the

places on the student council, has since administered a setback to the wild men. At the Universities of East Anglia and Southampton, non-Marxist Liberals have been elected Union presidents. The NUS itself has become increasingly respectable and part of the bureaucratic establishment.

It is, however, this correspondent's guess that student militancy is not dead but sleeping. If anarchist violence ever spreads to Britain, it will germinate in the universities. The trouble is three-fold:

First, the profoundly anti-intellectual tradition in Britain, particularly among the working class. This may produce a dedicated elite; but it makes students in general feel unwanted and it means that a working-class student is alienated from his background and may be tempted to assert his class identity with anti-capitalist violence.

The second factor is the patronizing attitude of the two major political parties — Labour and Conservative — toward participation by young people. The young politician is compelled to look to the red left, the Scottish and Welsh nationalists or the radical wing of the Liberals.

The third factor is the very docility that is bred into British youth. They are not encouraged to argue democratically. From kindergarten on, they are taught to sit down, shut up and do what they are told. Such a training can make them obedient sheep for anyone who is ready to lead them.

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financial

How Japanese electronics giant 'exports prosperity'

By David R. Francis

Osaka, Japan
Arataro Takahashi has a service philosophy for his giant multinational company that is so idealistic it rouses one's skepticism.

Chairman of Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Mr. Takahashi says that his firm's manufacturing investments in poor countries must serve their development.

Matsushita, maker of Panasonic and National electronic goods, uses its own money in setting up plants in developing nations without borrowing in these capital-poor countries. It should invest on a long-term basis, not taking out profits quickly, Mr. Takahashi continues.

The firm, the 20th largest industrial company outside the United States, should also employ as few Japanese nationals as possible in its facilities in underdeveloped countries.

"This policy," the Matsushita executive noted, "is also good for dealing with nationalism."

Matsushita employs as few Japanese nationals as possible in its facilities in poor countries.

By following such policies, Matsushita will make its host countries better customers eventually for Japanese goods, continues Mr. Takahashi. The foreign operation will also be profitable.

Matsushita's philosophy of service-first, profits-as-a-result, is apparently genuine. Rowland Gould, the author of a book on the firm entitled "The Matsushita Phenomenon" (Diamond Publishing Company, Japan), found after many months of research that neither Japanese or foreign observers faulted the claim of the firm's yen-billionaire founder, Konosuke Matsushita, that profit was not his goal and that he wanted to "export prosperity" through foreign investment.

Perhaps Matsushita doesn't fully live up to its ideals. However, such business goals need to be more fully practiced by multinational firms.

Global companies now have combined total sales that exceed the gross national

product of every country except the United States and the Soviet Union. U.S. corporate investments abroad alone now total more than \$100 billion and account for approximately double that volume — over \$200 billion — in the production of goods and services.

Because of their economic might — and sometimes bad behavior — the international companies are coming under increasing attack everywhere.

Yet as a new study by the International Management and Development Institute points out, these companies are a major socioeconomic force in the world. They, the study claims, are "the greatest self-help institution yet devised . . . the world's most effective training laboratory."

They are "the most effective instrument yet developed for the creation of goods and services to meet human needs." They have a "proved ability to build the basic structures of society, create jobs, generate income, pay taxes, transfer funds and technology, and raise living and health standards."

But their very dynamism is disturbing. Walter B. Wriston, chairman of First

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product of every country except the United States and the Soviet Union. U.S. corporate investments abroad alone now total more than \$100 billion and account for approximately double that volume — over \$200 billion — in the production of goods and services.

Because of their economic might — and sometimes bad behavior — the international companies are coming under increasing attack everywhere.

Yet as a new study by the International Management and Development Institute points out, these companies are a major socioeconomic force in the world. They, the study claims, are "the greatest self-help institution yet devised . . . the world's most effective training laboratory."

They are "the most effective instrument yet developed for the creation of goods and services to meet human needs." They have a "proved ability to build the basic structures of society, create jobs, generate income, pay taxes, transfer funds and technology, and raise living and health standards."

But their very dynamism is disturbing. Walter B. Wriston, chairman of First

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Love, Light and a Dream

A bright heart overflowing
With life linked together,
MATSUSHITA DENKI.
Time goes by but as it moves along
Each day brings a new spring.
Let us bind together
A world of blooming flowers
And a verdant land
In Love, Light and a Dream.

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science

Balloon-lovers help two designs take shape

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Since the energy crisis, a number of scientists and balloon-lovers have been talking about a lighter-than-air ship renaissance. Only now, however, have some groups begun to put money into the idea.

So far, two startling new designs are taking shape:

• The Skyship, which just completed its maiden hover in Surrey, England, looks more like a flying saucer than one of the old Zeppelins. It is the prototype of a vessel which its developers, the John West Design Associates of Epsom, hope will usher in a new chapter in mass air transportation.

• Next to the ultra-modern British design, the French Obelix looks as if it were copied out of Leonardo di Vinci's notebook. The

French have begun building the prototype and plan to have three built by 1976.

Obelix was conceived by the French Office of Aerospace Research (ONERA) when it was asked by the Ministry of Industry and Scientific Development to study the problem of transporting heavy weights and bulky objects.

Each airship is made of four, nine-million-cubic-foot balloons lashed together with girders and guy-wires. It has two sets of propellers, vertical and horizontal. Each airship is expected to cost \$35 million.

The full-sized commercial version of the Skyship, on the other hand, is still some time off. But if it gets off the ground, it will measure 720 feet in diameter and 180 feet thick. The craft will be designed to carry 400 tons of cargo or people up to 4,000 miles at 80 m.p.h. It will be powered by ten 4,000-horsepower turbo-engines and take 35-million-cubic feet of helium gas.

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Keystone

The Obelix: French entry for energy-saving heavy transport

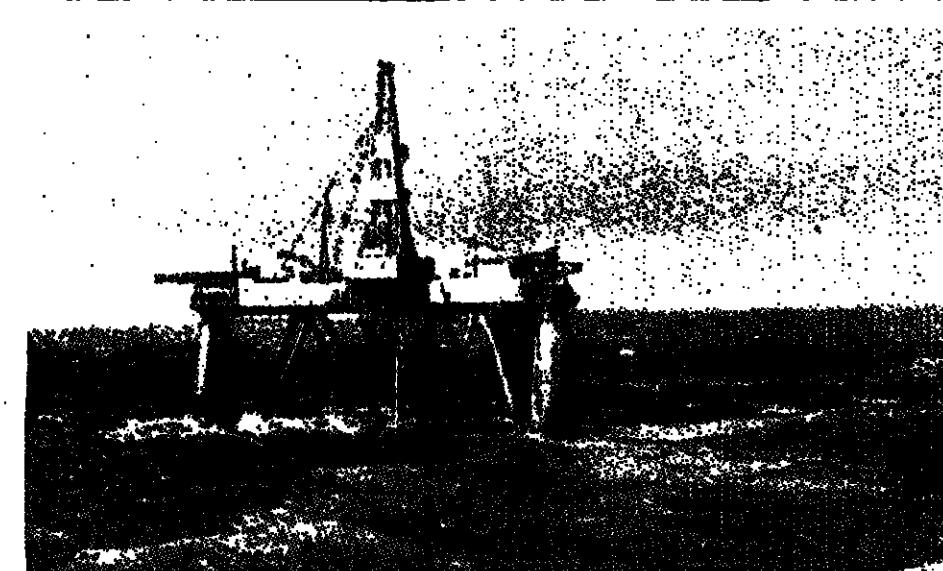
Shetlanders skeptical of North Sea oil bonanza

By Walter C. Patterson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Shetlands are the northernmost outpost of the British Isles, a 70-mile rampart of rugged terrain separating the North Atlantic and the North Sea. Their remoteness is exemplified by a comment of Shetland's member of Parliament during World War II. Asked to indicate his nearest railway station, he replied, "Bergen" — on the west coast of Norway.

However, recently the Shetlanders have found themselves not merely 800 miles north of London, but 800 miles closer to the oil fields of the Viking Graben in the East Shetland Basin of the North Sea. Since 1971, the discovery of the Brent oil field has been followed by a dumbfounding succession of further oil strikes in the Viking Graben. For the oil companies, the problem is to get the oil and gas out of the forbidding depths and bring it ashore in Britain, as license terms require. The nearest British landfall, by nearly 100 miles, is on the Shetlands.

Unlike the "southerners" — to a Shetlander anyone from the British mainland is a "southerner" — the Shetlanders are far from overjoyed at the oil developments. Their islands have had a long and checkered history, ignored by Britain except for sporadic bursts of excessive attention prompted largely by southern self-interest. Non-Shetlanders tend to think of the islands as an isolated, primitive backwater of Britain. Even the BBC-TV weather map habitually omits them. Surely North Sea oil is just what is needed to put the Shetlands on the map?



Keystone

British Petroleum's semi-submersible drilling platform, the Sea Quest

The Shetlanders are unimpressed. In recent years, after a prolonged decline, the Shetland population has been increasing again; it now is over 18,000. The main Shetland industries — fishing, fish processing, sheep farming, and knitwear manufacture — have given the islands a healthy, thriving economy, virtually free of unemployment. Tourism is burgeoning. Per capita car ownership in the Shetlands is higher than anywhere else in Britain.

Shetlanders, as a consequence, are looking very skeptically at the oil bonanza and discounting all the vociferous appeals to the "national interest" which emanate from London and Edinburgh.

On the Scottish mainland the disastrous results of headlong uncoordinated onshore oil developments are by now all too evident: a desperate shortage of housing, property prices spiraling out of reach of the local populace, sprawling industrialization, distorted waste structures disrupting local economies, and mounting social unrest. Alone among the local authorities of Britain, the Shetland County Council foresaw such problems from the outset; noted the first danger signs, and took steps to confront them.

Their first steps were not, it is true, unerring. To control oil developments, the council proposed that all pipeline terminals, storage tanks, tanker bays, etc., be centered around a deepwater inlet called Sullom Voe, on the north mainland, an area still dotted with derelict World War II military installations. The council initially labeled this area "Nordport." To forestall the incursions of property speculators, the council introduced a private

bill in Parliament, including provision for compulsory purchase of over 9,000 acres of land (taken by the government under its right of eminent domain), whose extent was somewhat imprecisely defined.

Shetlanders, with grim historic recollections of summary dispossession by absentee landlords in earlier centuries, were deeply divided about this measure. An Edinburgh-based development firm further complicated matters by adopting the council's own name of Nordport and claiming that it had options to purchase a vast area of land around Sullom Voe.

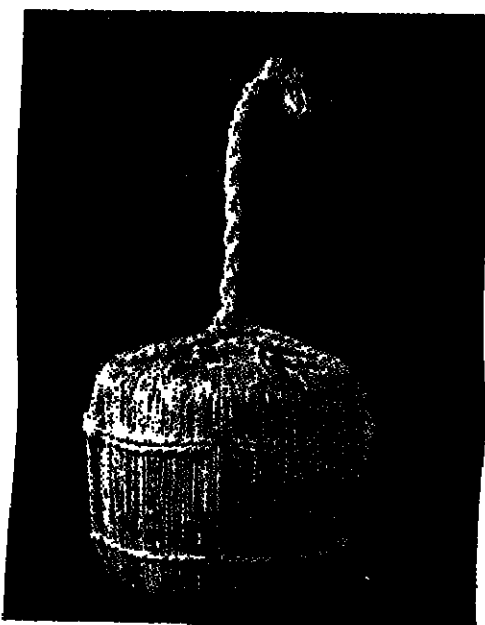
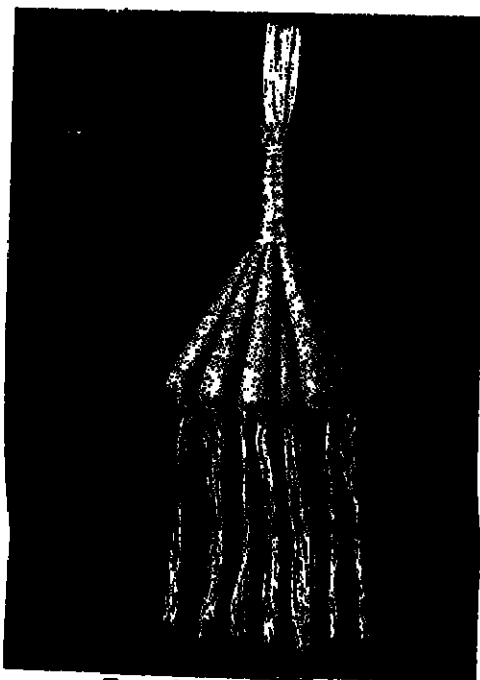
In the ensuing dispute (two successive

county convenors (council chairmen) were voted out of office. But the council's Sullom Voe plan took definite shape, and the oil companies — Shell, BP, Esso, Conoco, and others — entered into negotiations with the council and its hardheaded clerk, Ian Clark. Early in 1974 the Zetland (that is Shetland) County Council Act became law, giving the council unique powers to control the rate, scale, and location of oil-related development. Shortly thereafter the council issued its first compulsory purchase order — for land claimed by the Nordport company.

In due course the council and the companies formed the Sullom Voe Association. In July, 1974, the companies signed a long-term agreement guaranteeing the council an income probably totaling over \$60 million by the end of the century. The first installment of £500,000 (about \$1.2 million) was handed over at a formal gathering in Lerwick Town Hall. Catering for the gathering was handled by the local Women's Institute, as the employment situation in Lerwick, Shetland's major town, since the advent of oil jobs, made it impossible to arrange commercial catering.

Already the first work camp is taking shape at Firth's Voe over the hill northeast of Sullom Voe. Sometime in 1975 the first pipeline from the Brent field is due to come ashore at Firth's Voe to feed the Sullom Voe storage facilities, the tanker terminal, and other onshore developments still at the blueprint stage.

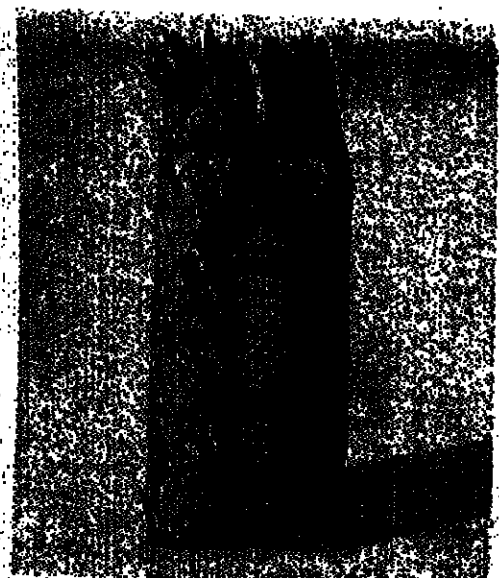
home

Photos from Japan House Gallery
Soy sauce in rice straw

Bean jam in bamboo



Candles in tiered wooden boxes



Rice crackers in bamboo

Packaging is an art as the Japanese do it

By Diana Loercher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Sometimes the profound differences between cultures are revealed in their most mundane activities. Consider, for example, packaging. The Japan Society and the American Federation of Arts in New York City have collaborated on an exhibition called "Tautsumu: the Art of the Japanese Package," the first of its kind ever to be held in the United States.

Consisting of approximately 220 exquisitely elegant but ingeniously practical containers made of natural materials for foodstuffs, personal belongings, and household objects, the exhibition serves as an unprecedented introduction to an aspect of Japanese art and a concept of design that are almost unknown in the West.

The visiting curator of the exhibition, which will appear at about 12 American museums and galleries during the next two years, is Hideyuki Oka. Mr. Oka is a designer and critic from Tokyo who began seriously collecting Japanese packages in 1959 and has written two books, "How to Wrap Five Eggs" and "How to Wrap Five More Eggs," on the centuries-old, rapidly dying art.

In the United States and most of the Western world we are almost oblivious of containers. Ours is a throw-away society of mass-produced brown paper bags, Saran Wrap, tinfoil, cans — disposable objects in a genuine wasteland.

Their unesthetic design suggests an attitude of arch materialism, simultaneously exalting and degrading what is inside by implying on the one hand that only the contents matter and on the other that they really don't matter at all. Furthermore, the fact that only expensive gifts or goods merit attractive packaging reflects the presumed correlation between true value and cost.

In Japan the art of packaging does not discriminate between the humblest goods, such as an egg, a fish, or a cake, and the most lavish gift. It honors all things, not only the contents but the material out of which the package is made — bamboo, paper, rice, straw, wood. Mr. Oka describes the motivation of the artisans: "They were driven by two considerations: An aesthetic philosophy that said everything could and should be made beautiful and a value system in which all objects, large or small, expensive or cheap, were of real value."

Another implication of the Japanese package is respect for the consumer or recipient. As Mr. Oka explains while eulogizing the "elegance of the package":

"Even in the case of a small cake, say, whether you are giving it as a gift or selling it to a customer, you take the trouble to wrap or package it prettily, no matter how troublesome or inefficient the act may be, simply because you hope that whoever receives it will enjoy opening the package and eating the cake."

Such packaging also carries with it the connotation of purification, protecting the contents cleanly and neatly within the wrapping.

The Japanese package represents a unique harmony between form and function, art and nature, conservation and ornamentation. Here we discover the antithesis of "art for art's sake," for central to the aesthetic of Tautsumu is usefulness rather than wastefulness.

The abstract or organic shape, the seasonal color, the natural substance, the calligraphic decoration, all complement the contents.

The thrill of potato growing

By Christopher Andreae
Eldroth, Lancaster

Digging new potatoes. I can't think of any form of labor more gratifying. The loosen out of the soil, where they've been darkly and secretly on the increase, like eggs tumbling out of a nest. They are all value and reward.

And they really aren't difficult to grow. Start by obeying the cardinal rule for new gardeners: ask an old gardener. In this case ask him which variety of potato grows best in your area. I've asked Jack, and he swears by Arran Pilot among the "earlies." For "lates" he says, "Majestic, Arran Banner, King Edward, Red King and numerous others."

Next decide on the amount of ground you want to put down to potatoes. This is one crop you can grow on freshly dug ground. It will help to "clean" the soil — to smother the weeds and break up clods. It also guarantees that you will dig the ground twice in the year, once before planting, once when harvesting.

"Earlies" — the ones you dig and eat "new" — should be planted 1 foot 4 inches from each other in rows 2 foot 3 inches apart. "Lates" — which will have a much longer growing season — can be planted a couple of inches closer, but in more widely spaced rows, say 2 foot 6 inches. Potatoes like plenty of compost and manure (except pig).

"Seed potatoes" are sold by the weight, but no shopkeeper should object if you count them. There's no point in buying too many — or too few.

The next thing is to "sprout" them. Find the part of each potato that has the most "eyes" on it, and stand them all together in a shallow tray or box, with the eyes upmost. Leave them in a light and frost-free place (in my area this would be from mid-March onwards — but ask your old gardener).

In a normal season (and this one in England has been far from that) the ground should be warm enough to plant, just when the shoots on your boxed potatoes are an inch or so long. Before planting, lightly rub off all but the two strongest shoots.

One experienced vegetable-grower I know watched a newcomer to the allotments last year bury his potatoes over a foot deep. He wasn't going to offer advice until asked. But he chuckled a fair bit behind his spade handle. He reckoned they'd be digging them in Australia that September.

Just trowel them in, no more than four or five inches down. Be careful not to break the shoots off.



By Gene Langley, Ill.

When the shoots appear above the soil it is still likely to be frosty, just a bit over them for protection. When they are four or five inches, hand weed, and pull on both sides of the row to form a ridge. Completely cover some, it doesn't matter. With the late varieties, make a wide higher ridge.

And now watch them grow! The potatoes are ready in my area about the week in July — approximately a week they have come into flower. The late varieties in the ground until early autumn, when the foliage has died down.

Digging? Well, this is a subtle matter of tender care and boldness. You'll get the feel of it. The aim is to get them all out not to cut or pierce them. Use a fork — or spade. Start wide of the plants and work steadily. Go deep and shake the soil with them. They are all for you, nuggets of the earth.

The late ones are for storing through winter. Rub off the soil, dry them in a light, not warm, but free from frost.

The new ones should be cooked immediately.

When Yves says 'skinny,' arrow-narrow ousts chemise

By Margaret de Miraval
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris It had to happen. Fashion in its eternal cycle of change swings back to skinny silhouettes after the comfort of the chemise. Fall-and-winter ready-to-wear collections presented in Paris this month signal a salient message: summertime's the time to shape up for the "slim pickings" on the horizon.

Saint Laurent, as usual, started the whole thing. His chemise, launched in the couture collection last July, barely had time to sweep through mass production before he outmoded it in January with a return to arrow-narrow trends.

Key trends in the overall picture are fabrics cut on the straight rather than the bias, layered effects soaring to new summits, Chinese influence, knitwear making one of the strongest statements on record, and the somber off-toned colors.

Tubes and sheathes in soft clinging jerseys often take on a marked waistline with drawing and tunnel effects, slashes of self fabric emanating from a slightly raised waist, or wide crushed cinchers in suede or kidskin.

Lengths are anywhere one considers might become providing it's well below the knee; actually continuing the statue quo at the top of the calf with longer effects for late day wear and junior models.

There's also a dominant trend toward

unhemmed skirts, as Karl Lagerfeld has shown for the past two seasons; whip stitched with a special machine the bulk of a turban hem.

Layering evolves all sorts of new ideas based on the idea that a multitude of pieces are warmer and more versatile than one, and classic winter topcoat. Start with a tube under a tunic, jumper, or dress, add an overblouse, cardigan, or jacket, a contoured Granny shawl, or a big as a Navajo blanket.

Chinatown comes to Paris. Literally figuratively. Forty-three manufacturers of Hong Kong export group presented a collective show of peppy young fashions at superlative knitwear at prices which are 20 percent lower than comparable European merchandise in spite of 15 to 17 percent custom duties. While East comes West, French creators turn toward Oriental style with coolie coats in quilted cotton, dresses with Mao collars and side slits, closings, tunics topped by baggy pants, and cloings, pipings, handbags, and jewelry prints on silk escape de chine. Cotton, as the fighter featured in solid black as the Chinese workers wear or quilted "Provence" patterned for the cold weather months.

Bulky but lightweight modular sweaters, key effects are another alternative to winter coat, again often piled on in layers.

The heart of Provence

By Louis Chapin
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Marseille, France

Summer — and July in particular — is the time when the events of landscape and townscape in France's Provence are enriched by almost as many events of culture.

Air France will take you to the Marseille-Marianne airport by way of Paris or Nice — or, if you wish, you can make your own way from Nice by car or excellent train along the Riviera.

Alitalia offers service by way of Rome or Milan. Cars may be rented at the airports, or near the Marseille station.

Then, once in Provence, don't miss the great festivals: at Aix-en-Provence (music in spacious squares and indoors); at Avignon (mainly theater); at Orange (tragedy, dance, music in the Antique Theater); at Toulon (music starting in early June); and at other places in this countryside of contrasts.

Earlier visitors may enjoy the unique exuberance of the gypsy pilgrimage and cowboy festival at Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer in late May. This takes place on the shore of the Camargue wildlife preserve, where Van Gogh plunged into painting the sea.



Marseille's Vieux Port: a mast-strewn harbor

For quieter moments, there are the drowsy Provencal villages. Nature's wildness in the plains and craggy hills is accented by stubborn marks of history — maybe the battered heights of Les Baux (and below them that gourmet's haven, Oustau de Beaufort), maybe the stump of a Roman aqueduct unnoticed near the roadside.

But the hub of this countryside is a city, with its own excitement and its own rest. No matter what may pull me to Provence, I wouldn't want to miss Marseille.

For one thing, the cultural springs run deep here, sometimes surprising even the Marseillais. For instance, urban development excavators have almost literally stubbed their toes on foundations of the original Greek harbor — and only a month or two ago found

sunken remains of what may be one of the oldest Greek ships anywhere, from about 300 B.C.

This happened just a block away from the Vieux Port, the original harbor — an atmospheric and convenient part of the hilly city to make your headquarters. Two good medium-priced hotels here (ranging upward from about \$12-\$13 with breakfast) are the Geneva on Rue Helene-Elisabeth, with especially helpful owner-management, and the Residence du Vieux Port, with rooms looking across the mast-strewn harbor to the heights of Notre Dame de la Garde.

Prices at nearby restaurants can run up to \$15 or \$20 for a full meal a la carte. But at La Florida Pizzeria, for instance, you can enjoy a prix-fixe meal starting with a bowl of bouillabaisse — Marseille's famous sea-food experience — and including a steak plate,

dessert, and tips, for under \$5, right on the north bank of the harbor.

Headquarters for information and help in planning your stay is the Syndicat d'Initiative, 4 La Canebiere, Marseille. In the United States, it is the French Government Tourist Office, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020. But advance reservations should be made directly with the hotel of your choice.

Explore the old, stepped streets on either side of the harbor — and take the little tram-like ferry across it for 15 cents or so. At the harbor's head is the Quai des Belges with its sprawling fish market and its excursion boats out to the storied Chateau d'If (about \$2.50; stopover on the island if you wish).

Inland from the Quai runs La Canebiere, a wide street harboring some of the best French shopping outside Paris. For boutiques and leather goods, explore the Rue de Rome and Rue St. Ferreol that cross it. Evening walks along on La Canebiere are not advised, however — or in the adjoining Arab quarters of Cours Belsunce and Rue d'Aix.

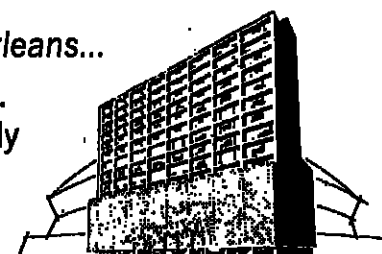
Try the pleasant Marseille buses — on one rainy day there (in February) a driver lifted our spirits by bursting into song. But No. 82, from the foot of La Canebiere, will take you around much of the city and back, and will throw in some splendid ocean views along the Corniche Kennedy, all for 30 or 40 cents.

And in festival time, longer-distance buses run every 15 minutes or so to that elegant university town of Aix, and several times a day to Avignon, Arles, Nimes, Orange, Toulon, and elsewhere in Provence. Then, if you like Marseille as a place to stay, they'll bring you home at night.

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A fresh start for the American people

It is a deep relief to the United States that the Americans are safely out of Vietnam. The scenes of Vietnamese desperation, bitterness, and disarray that accompanied the final hours of the withdrawal were sorrowful to watch. But, given the extreme circumstances that attended the end of a 20-year involvement, the evacuation of the Americans and some 58,000 South Vietnamese was carried out as well as one might reasonably have expected.

President Ford asks that the nation now "close ranks" and avoid recriminations. This surely does not mean that the lessons of Vietnam should not be analyzed and weighed, or that questions should not be asked about the administration's handling of the denouement in Indo-China. Indeed they should. But the probing should be done with a view to assimilating the war's lessons and applying them to future American policy. And it should be done objectively and fairly — not in the one-sided manner of some television cov-

erage, which showed only the human misery and military mistakes of the war without even a mention of the nobler efforts of hundreds of Americans and Vietnamese to build something worthwhile.

America has been much humbled by the experience of Indo-China. It is to be hoped, as Secretary Henry Kissinger suggested, that it will make the U.S. more mature in its commitments. America is wiser certainly, acutely aware now that it cannot help people create a freer society if they lack the needed will and understanding.

But there is another lesson that bears strong emphasis. This is that an American president cannot hope to win public support for difficult foreign policies if he is not honest. It was the repeated deception in high office that did as much as events on the battlefield to turn Americans against the war. President Johnson got congressional approval for the war on the basis of a distorted account of a minor

naval incident. President Nixon deceived the people about the heavy bombing of Cambodia. And when peace finally came, it was not made absolutely clear what commitments the U.S. had undertaken to President Thieu.

What is greatly needed to restore confidence to U.S. foreign policy is more candor and openness. The President and his Secretary of State must not hesitate to tell the public the truth about hard decisions they are expected to support. It is only when the government dissembles, or when officials tell mere half-truths, that cynicism and disbelief are fed and policy undermined.

It is impossible of course to conduct all diplomacy wholly in the open without jeopardizing the confidence of other nations. Classic-style secrecy is often required. But, in a world where the crucial problems are increasingly dealt with in international forum, there should be no uncertainty in Congress or among the public as to what the U.S. is up to.

There is room for much more openness, as Ford has clearly recognized.

Above all, may the U.S. not wallow in a sense of disaster because of Vietnam. This is not the end of everything and in fact it may be a fresh beginning. There are new opportunities abroad for imaginative, creative policies.

As one observer put it to us, America thinking about Asia in the past has been largely linked to its own strategic interests. Now, perhaps, is the moment to look at Asians in their terms — to find out what they want for themselves and from the United States. The Thais, the Filipinos and others already are saying things, and it is clear that do not want the U.S. to abdicate its commitments or get out of Asia.

May America then start listening, and heart for the opportunities and challenges lie ahead.

Un nouveau départ pour le peuple américain

C'est un grand soulagement pour les États-Unis de savoir les Américains en sûreté hors du Vietnam. Quelles pénibles scènes ont accompagné les dernières heures de l'évacuation: les Vietnamiens désespérés, amers et en désarroi! Mais vu les circonstances extraordinaires dans lesquelles a pris fin cet engagement de vingt ans, l'évacuation des Américains et de quelque 58 000 Sud-Vietnamiens s'est effectuée aussi bien que l'on pouvait raisonnablement s'y attendre.

Le président Ford demande maintenant que ses compatriotes se serrent les coudes et qu'ils s'abstiennent de récriminations. Cela ne veut certainement pas dire que les leçons du Vietnam ne doivent pas être analysées et pesées, ou qu'il ne faille pas poser de questions quant à la façon dont le gouvernement a réglé le dénouement en Indochine. Au contraire, il faut en poser. Mais le sondage doit se faire dans le but de s'imprégner des leçons de cette guerre, et de les appliquer à la politique future américaine. Et il doit s'effectuer objectivement et équitablement — non pas unilatéralement comme un reportage quelconque à la télévision qui ne

montre que la misère humaine et les erreurs militaires de la guerre sans faire même mention des efforts plus nobles qu'ont fait des centaines d'Américains et de Vietnamiens en vue de construire quelque chose de valable.

L'expérience que l'Amérique a subie en Indochine l'a profondément humiliée. Il est à espérer, comme l'a suggéré le secrétaire d'État Kissinger, que les U.S.A. en acquerront plus de maturité, quant aux engagements pris. L'Amérique est certainement plus avisée, intensément consciente à présent de ne pouvoir aider les peuples à se créer une société plus libre quand il leur manque la volonté et la compréhension nécessaires pour ce faire.

Mais il y a une autre leçon sur laquelle il faut insister: nul président américain ne peut espérer le soutien de la nation dans de graves questions de politique étrangère s'il ne fait pas preuve d'honnêteté. Les Américains se sont montrés hostiles à la guerre non seulement en raison des événements sur le champ de bataille mais tout autant en raison des tromperies répétées en haut lieu. Le président Johnson obtint l'approbation du Congrès pour cette

guerre sur base du reportage falsifié d'un incident naval sans importance. Le président Nixon trompa la nation quant aux bombardements intensifs du Cambodge. Et quand vint enfin la paix, on ne communiqua pas clairement les engagements que les États-Unis avaient pris envers le président Thieu.

Pour restaurer la confiance dans la politique étrangère des États-Unis, il est extrêmement nécessaire de faire preuve de plus de franchise et de sincérité. Le président et son secrétaire d'État ne doivent pas hésiter à dire au public la vérité quant aux décisions importantes qu'il est appelé à soutenir. Le cynisme et le scepticisme se manifestent et sapent les décisions prises quand le gouvernement dissimule la vérité ou quand les autorités ne la présentent qu'à moitié.

Il est bien entendu impossible de mener une diplomatie absolument ouverte, sans compromettre la confiance d'autres nations. Une politique secrète de style classique est souvent nécessaire. Mais en un monde où les problèmes cruciaux se traitent de plus en plus devant un tribunal international, il ne devrait y avoir aucune incertitude au Congrès ou dans le pays quant aux

intentions de la nation. On peut aller beaucoup plus loin, en fait, franchise, comme M. Ford l'a clairement dit.

Et par-dessus tout, il ne faut que les États-Unis s'abandonnent dans le désespoir à cause du Vietnam. Ceci pas la fin de tout mais c'est en l'heure d'un nouveau départ. Il est tout un champ de possibilités où une politique nouvelle et imaginative

Comme l'a dit un observateur, l'Amérique a dans le passé conçu les choses en Asie d'un point de vue à ses propres intérêts stratégiques; elle a souffert d'isolement intellectuel. Le moment est peut-être venu maintenant de traiter avec les asiatiques selon leurs conditions — se rendre compte de ce qu'ils désirent d'une part pour eux-mêmes et, d'autre part des États-Unis. Thaïlandais, Philippines et autres sont déjà en train de manifester leurs opinions et il est évident qu'ils ne veulent pas que les États-Unis renoucent à leurs engagements ou qu'ils quittent l'Asie.

Puisse donc l'Amérique commencer à écouter et à prendre courage lors des occasions et les défis qui s'offrent à elle.

Ein neuer Anfang für das amerikanische Volk

Die Amerikaner sind aus Vietnam hell herausgekommen, und damit ist den Vereinigten Staaten ein großer Stein vom Herzen gefallen. Die Verzweiflung, Verblüffung und das Chaos, die während der letzten Stunden des Rückzugs unter den Vietnamesen herrschten, waren ein trauriger Anblick. Doch angesichts der extremen Umstände, die das Ende des 20-jährigen Einsatzes begleiteten, wurde die Evakuierung der Amerikaner und einiger 58.000 Südvietnamesen so gut durchgeführt, wie man es hätte erwarten können.

Präsident Ford hat nun die Bevölkerung seines Landes dazu aufgerufen, zusammenzurücken und Gegenbeschuldigungen zu vermeiden. Das bedeutet gewiß nicht, daß die in Vietnam gelebten Lektionen nicht analysiert und abzuwägen werden sollten oder daß keine Fragen darüber gestellt werden sollten, wie die Regierung in der Endphase des Krieges in Indochina verhalten hat. Im Gegenteil! Wenn die Untersuchungen selbst im Hinblick darauf angestellt werden, welche Lehren aus dem Vietnamkrieg zu ziehen sind, und wie sie künftig in der amerikanischen Politik angewandt werden können, und dies sollte auch geschehen. Und es sollte geschehen, wie menschliche Fernsichtungen, die nur der menschliche

Elend und die militärischen Fehler des Krieges zeigten, ohne die edlen Bemühungen von Hunderten von Amerikanern und Vietnamesen, etwas Erhebendes aufzubauen, auch nur zu erwähnen.

Amerika ist durch die Geschehnisse in Indochina sehr gedemütigt worden. Es ist zu hoffen, daß sie, wie Außenminister Henry Kissinger meint, die USA ihren Verpflichtungen gegenüber verantwortungsbewußter machen werden. Die Vereinigten Staaten sind gewiß klüger geworden, sie sind sich jetzt absolut darüber im klaren, daß sie einem Volk nicht helfen können, ein freies Staatswesen zu schaffen, wenn es ihm an dem notwendigen Willen und Verständnis fehlt.

Aber es ist noch eine andere Lehre daraus zu ziehen, auf die ausdrücklich hingewiesen werden soll: daß ein amerikanischer Präsident nicht damit rechnen kann, bei schwierigen außenpolitischen Fragen die Unterstützung der Öffentlichkeit zu gewinnen, wenn er selbst nicht ehrlich ist. Die wiederholten Täuschungsmanöver der Regierung haben ebensoviel dazu beigetragen, daß sich die Amerikaner gegen den Krieg wandten, wie die Ereignisse auf dem Schlachtfeld. Präsident Johnson erhielt die Zustimmung des Kongresses, in den

Krieg einzutreten, aufgrund eines nicht den Tatsachen entsprechenden Berichts über einen unbedeutenden Flottenzwischenfall. Präsident Nixon sagte den Amerikanern nicht die Wahrheit über die schweren Bombenangriffe auf Kambodscha. Und als schließlich der Frieden kam, war es nicht absolut klar, welche Verpflichtungen die USA Präsident Thieu gegenüber eingegangen waren.

Was so sehr vonnöten ist, um das Vertrauen in die amerikanische Außenpolitik wiederzugewinnen, ist mehr Ehrlichkeit und Offenheit. Der Präsident und sein Außenminister dürfen nicht zögern, der Öffentlichkeit die Wahrheit über schwere Entscheidungen zu sagen, wenn sie mit ihrer Unterstützung rechnen wollen. Nur wenn die Regierung etwas erfüllt oder wenn Regierungsbeamte bloße Halbwahrheiten äußern, werden Zynismus und Unglaube genährt, und die Politik wird unterminiert.

Natürlich ist es unmöglich, alle diplomatischen Schritte völlig im Licht der Öffentlichkeit zu unternehmen, ohne das Vertrauen anderer Länder aufs Spiel zu setzen. Geheimdiplomatie im klassischen Stil ist oft erforderlich. Doch in einer Welt, wo die schwierigen Probleme mehr und mehr auf internationaler Ebene besprochen werden,

sollten im Kongreß oder unter der Völkung keine Zweifel darüber stehen, was die USA vorhaben. Die Offenheit betrifft, so sind noch nicht alle Möglichkeiten ausgeschöpft, wie Präsident Ford klar erkannt hat. Vor allem aber dürfen sich die USA nicht wegen Vietnam dem Gehörgeben, eine Katastrophe zu begehen. Dies ist nicht das Ende; in der Zeit, einen neuen Anfang machen. Im Ausland bieten sich Gelegenheiten zu einer geschäftlichen fruchtbaren Politik.

Ein Beobachter drückte sich gendarmen aus: Wenn Amerika der Vergangenheit an Asien dachte, geschah das hauptsächlich im Rahmen seiner eigenen strategischen Interessen. Es liegt an intellektueller Isolierung. Jetzt ist vielleicht der Augenblick gekommen, die Asiaten als Partner zu behandeln — herauszufinden, was für sich und von den Vereinigten Staaten möchten. Die Thais, die Philippinen und andere lassen bereits Stimmungen laut machen, und es ist klar, daß sie es nicht gern sehen, wenn die USA sich von ihnen verpflichten lassen oder aus Asien abziehen.

Die Vereinigten Staaten sollten zu lauschen beginnen und annehmen, Gelegenheiten und Herausforderungen, die vor ihnen liegen, mit frischem

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

La prière résout les problèmes

Dire qu'il est difficile de résoudre nos problèmes par la prière peut tout simplement amplifier ces problèmes.

« Vous connaissez la vérité, a dit Jésus, la Guide, et la vérité vous affranchira. »

Etre normal, en bonne santé, actif, à l'abri des souffrances qu'imposent les concepts matérialistes discordants du monde, c'est chose naturelle, et non miraculeuse. Il est naturel que chacun jouisse d'une telle liberté.

La Science Chrétienne montre que personne ne doit attendre que quelqu'un ou quelque chose en dehors de soi-même change avant de démontrer cela. Faire peser le blâme de nos difficultés sur les autres ou sur des causes extérieures ne fera que nous retarder en toute circonstance. Mieux vaut, et de loin, aborder nos problèmes mentalement en maître et non en victime. Notre maîtrise en l'occurrence provient de notre compréhension de Dieu et de Sa bonté.

La Bible nous donne des exemples à suivre. Ce n'est pas à contrecœur, comme s'il se sentait battu d'avance, que David affronta le géant Goliath. Il courut à sa rencontre, confiant de sa propre force en Dieu! Jésus ne perdit pas la confiance qu'il avait mise en Dieu ni l'amour qu'il portait à l'humanité en surmontant des difficultés terribles. Paul, ayant vu le Christ, la Vérité, n'a pas résisté à mettre un terme à ses persécutions des chrétiens et à entreprendre le saint travail qui consistait à prêcher les enseignements de Jésus au peuple.

La vérité qui les a soutenus, c'était le pouvoir-Christ grâce auquel aujourd'hui, comme au temps de Jésus, les guerriers s'accomplissent. Toute notre vie peut s'améliorer si nous prenons un seul énoncé de cette vérité auquel nous pouvons souscrire véritablement et que nous y tenons fermement en tant que réalité divine, quel que puisse paraître le sens matériel des choses. A mesure que nous en aurons besoin, la Vérité continuera pour nous à se développer.

En Science Chrétienne nous apprenons que Dieu, l'Esprit divin, est la cause primordiale intelligente — qui renferme éternellement l'univers et tout ce qu'il inclut et nous le fait comprendre! Nous apprenons que, vu

correctement, l'homme n'est pas une personnalité mortelle craintive et troublée, logée dans un corps fait de matière. Il est l'idée de Dieu, une identité entièrement spirituelle ou conscience individuelle reflétant le Père, l'Entendement parfait.

« Ce n'est pas un esprit de timidité que Dieu nous a donné, mais un esprit de force, d'amour et de sagesse », nous dit la Bible.

Nous pouvons positivement savoir que le Christ, qui opère en notre conscience, nous entoure, ainsi que notre environnement, de bénédictions; notre environnement ne nous entoure pas de maux ou de dangers! En fait, il n'existe, dans toute la gloire de l'être spirituel, aucun mal susceptible de troubler la conscience basée sur le Christ de notre perfection divine toujours présente!

Lorsque nous nous en tenons à ce raisonnement, la crainte est éliminée, comme aussi l'égoïsme volontaire, l'apitolement sur soi-même, la paresse. Notre santé, nos relations personnelles et les conditions générales redeviennent alors normales.

Si nous avons à faire face à des images d'une humanité misérable et déchue, nous pouvons savoir que, comme le dit Mary Baker Eddy (qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne): « De l'Amour, et de la lumière et harmonie, qui sont la demeure de l'Esprit, il ne peut venir que des réflexions du bien. »

Si une chose est juste, il n'est pas nécessaire qu'elle soit difficile, puisque tout le pouvoir de Dieu la soutient. Il nous permet de faire tout ce qui doit être fait, de le faire bien, de réussir merveilleusement et d'en être heureux!

* Jean 8:32; * II Timothée 1:7; * Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 280.

* Christian Science, prononcer "kristian saïensce".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, est en vente anglaise en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Gebet löst Probleme

Die Behauptung, daß es schwer sei, unsere Probleme durch Gebet zu lösen, mag die Probleme lediglich vergrößern.

„[Ihr] werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch freimachen“, sagte Jesus, unser Wegweiser.

Daß wir normal, gesund, tätig und gegen das durch die unharmonischen materialistischen Begriffe der Welt hervorgerufene Leiden immun sind, ist natürlich, nicht übernatürlich. Es ist natürlich, daß jeder eine solche Freiheit erlebt.

Wie die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, braucht niemand darauf zu warten, daß sich jemand oder etwas außerhalb seiner selbst ändert, ehe er dies demonstriert. Äußere Umstände oder andere Menschen für unsere mißliche Lage verantwortlich zu machen wird uns jedesmal einen Rückschlag versetzen. Es ist viel besser, mental an unsere Probleme als ihr Meister heranzugehen, und nicht als ihr Opfer. Und wir werden ihrer Herr, wenn wir Gott und Seine Güte verstehen.

Die Bibel gibt uns einige Beispiele, denen wir folgen können. David zog nicht widerstrebend aus — nicht mit dem Gefühl, schon geschlagen zu sein — um den Riesen Goliath zu besiegen.

Überzeugt von seiner Stärke in Gott lief er ihm entgegen! Jesus verlor nicht sein Vertrauen auf Gott oder seine Liebe zur Menschheit, als er erschreckende Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden hatte. Als Paulus den Christus, die Wahrheit, erkannte, widersetzte er sich nicht, die Verfolgung der Christen aufzugeben und das heilige Werk aufzunehmen, den Menschen die Lehren Jesu zu predigen.

Die Wahrheit, die sie aufrechterhielt, war die Christus-Kraft, durch die auch heute, wie zu Jesu Zeiten, Heilungen vollbracht werden. Wenn wir uns eine einzige Wahrheitserklärung, der wir wirklich beipflichten können, vornehmen und an ihr als der göttlichen Tatsache festhalten, was auch immer der materielle Sinn der Dinge zu sein scheint, kann unser ganzes Leben besser werden. Und die Wahrheit wird sich uns weiterhin unserem Bedürfnis entsprechend offenbaren.

Wir lernen in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, daß Gott, der göttliche Geist, die intelligente Grundursache ist, die das Universum und alles, was es enthält, ewig umgibt und entfaltet! Wir lernen, daß der Mensch, rich-

tig gesehen, nicht eine furchtsame und geplagte sterbliche Persönlichkeit in einem materiellen Körper ist. Er ist die Idee Gottes, eine völlig geistige Identität oder ein individuelles Bewußtsein, das den Vater, das vollkommene Gemüt, widerspiegelt.

„Gott hat uns nicht gegeben den Geist der Furcht, sondern der Kraft und der Liebe und der Zucht“, sagt uns die Bibel.

Wir können mit Überzeugung daran festhalten, daß der in unserem Bewußtsein wirkende Christus uns und unsere Umwelt umgibt und segnet; unsere Umwelt umgibt uns nicht mit Schmerzen oder Leid! In all der Herrlichkeit des geistigen Seins existiert tatsächlich nichts Böses, das unser Bewußtsein von der immer gegenwärtigen göttlichen Vollkommenheit, das auf den Christus gegründet ist, stören könnte!

Wenn wir diese Gedanken verfolgen, fallen Furcht, eigenwillige Lebhzigkeit, Selbstbedauern und Trägheit von uns ab. Dann wird unsere Gesundheit wiederhergestellt, und unsere zwischenmenschlichen Beziehungen und allgemeinen Lebensumstände werden sich harmonisch gestalten.

Wenn wir mit Bildern einer bedrückten und erniedrigten Menschheit konfrontiert werden, können wir an den folgenden Worten Mary Baker Eddys (sie entdeckte und gründete die Christliche Wissenschaft) festhalten: „Aus Liebe und aus dem Licht und der Harmonie, die die Wohnstätte des Geistes sind, können nur Widerspiegelungen des Guten kommen.“

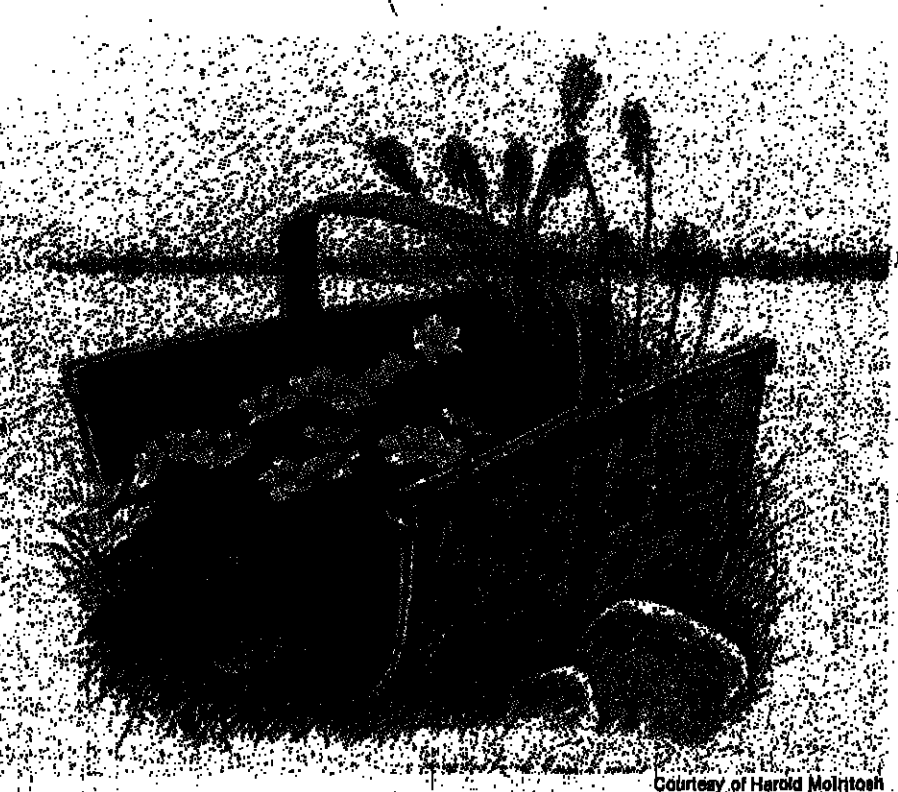
Wenn etwas richtig ist, braucht es nicht schwer zu sein, denn es wird von der ganzen Macht Gottes getragen. Gott wird es uns ermöglichen, das zu tun, was wir tun müssen, und es richtig zu tun und darin wundervoll gesegnet und glücklich zu sein!

* Johannes 8:32; * 2. Timotheus 1:7; * Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 280.

* Christian Science, sprich: k'ristian saïensce

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Leserräumen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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"Moving Day for the Marsh Marigold" Painting by Harold McIntosh

Coltsfoot

How should one hail a strange, impatient flower,
Which does contrive to bloom in this vague hour,
Not winter and not spring, — and some of both —
Native perhaps? or of an alien land,
Who dared the wind to take a dawn in hand,
Winged to a brookside, and from thence was loath
To quite withdraw! Its golden discs dispel
The thought of snow, and in their moment tell
A width of sun proportioned to renew
The warmth of bloodroot and anemones
When did an earliest blossom ever please
As when this intrepid coltsfoot roused to view!
Leona Rice Grell

At the ford of the river

In the watery light of dawn,
I see her washing the linen
on the riverbank at the ford.

So, for the last farewell, she comes
from the veined Ionian rocks,
through the scattering haze.

I turn, still gazing back,
and see her now, forever, struck
into the sheerest white
of no sound.

O light, what is your name
when stiffened into crusts
of rime on the kithara's chords?

Olive trees, gray as the Ithacan winter,
and hope consumed:
so shall my mother be.

Aleksis Rannit

Translated from the Estonian
by Henry Lyman

Vision

Wind
sweeps
the eternal
sea —
sky
and water
meet
the horizon.
gray-white
the full
mist
displaces
a slender
thread
of level
vision —
some
sure voice
calls
the wind
and
challenges
the distance —
the distance
and
the eternal
sea.

Yvette Abrams



Islands rising out of the Greek sea

Over the horizon and beyond

It was Humpty-Dumpty's famous boast that when he used a word, it meant just what he chose it to mean. In our household we are wont to employ his technique with at least one particular word; for when we use the word "travel," it does not mean anything so prosaic as "moving from place to place." Possibly it means something like: "Venturing over the horizon — over the frontier of that delectable land that lies under the glamour of being strange!" Possibly, but such a definition does it no justice. It is a word that for us is as fraught with charm and unutterable promise as the call of the cuckoo, and no more than that call is it to be translated into plain English.

It has but to be spoken, and as often as not — and I think it is the same with Anthea — my thoughts will gather and go beyond that horizon, and fill happily over mountains and monuments, cities and sanctuaries, roadsteads and ruins, from the minarets of Istanbul to the temples of Sicily, from the palaces of Venice to the banks of the Styx. But almost invariably when this happens, my mind's eye comes to rest on one region — that lovely if capricious sea, the home of silver-footed Thetis, the Aegean. For here is the scene of the experience that is for me the

quintessence of the high adventure of travel. Here, on the deck of a small Greek steamer, with all nature flying in sky and cloud and sea, the blue and white colors of Hellenas, I had felt as though I had sailed beyond the seven seas into Elysian waters, where summer was eternal, beauty unending, and I might hope, like Tennyson's Ulysses, to "touch the Happy Isles." And once we had passed the gateway to these waters, where the pillars of Poseidon stand on Cape Sunion to remind you: in whose kingdom you are, the Isles began to appear. Happy indeed in their situation, bathed in golden light, and gay with the little white posies that were villages.

They seemed to spring up suddenly on every side, instantly converting the austere emptiness of the sea into the setting of an evolving drama, as replete with legend and history as it was spectacular. There was Seriphos — to which Danae and Perseus floated in their chest, where the little capital, perched on a spear-headed hill, lies so high above the harbor that at night, it seems to be hanging on the slippery clouds. And Siphnos — once so rich in gold, where the Samians came raiding in their red galleys, and so fulfilled the Delphic oracle's

warning to the islanders to beware of "a wooden ambush and a herald in red." Now, a thousand feet above the bay where the Samians landed, the old Venetian town of Kastrol sleeps within its laager of houses that form a defensive wall; while far below the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust out on its peninsula of rock, holds up its cross valiantly against the pagan realm of Poseidon. And there was Melos — whose medieval capital, Zephyria, has vanished, and became but a sermon in stones which lie, piled haphazardly one upon another, along the lines of the ancient streets.

And the island that at Phylakopi had ruins older than Homeric Troy on a coast of soft volcanic rock, which the sea has gnawed and worried like a dog with a bone. And Naxos — Paros — Andros — these and others, some wrapped in the dark folds of hills, some bare and sunburnt, rose up like Aphrodite from the sea, and were in their own way no less enchanting.

I have sailed the Aegean when Poseidon has dealt with me as he did with Ulysses, and in Homer's words, "roused all blasts of all manner of winds, and bid with clouds land and sea alike"; but where the strange land beyond the horizon is concerned, my mind is

apt to behave like the sundial, and only the sunny hours. If I return from the Kilmeny returned from her strange world a little bemused perhaps, and with a difficulty in finding words to convey my experience, am as anxious as she was to go back.

"You seem," remarked Anthea, "to place some emphasis on strangeness. Is this where the real attraction of travel lies for you? Is one not travel with enjoyment to the land?"

"Of course," I replied. "But, speaking as a follower of Humpty-Dumpty, I hold that in such a case one is no longer a traveler in the sense of the word. One is simply paying a routine visit to old haunts. There are no surprises. The fact is that in a strange land we are always on the alert, scouting for beauty, interest, charm, novelty; but in a known land, we call in our scouts, and are ambushed by the familiar."

"I have heard you say," she returned, "that the craft of the poet lies in seeing the familiar as strange — surely that should be equally the technique of the routine visitor. Let him send out his scouts, and he'll find surprises enough this side of the horizon!"

Eric Forbes-Boss

Shadows of a larger hand

My family listened and kept on, but I heard a bell that made a sound I went into, and year after year it became where I live: my other family.

Once you feel your place to live is vision, you see the sound a bell is making, and a light keeps occurring: each ray, a dandelion seed out there in the wind.

For years Maine was my first seed, then when I left, it rang its bells; sea sounds in splashes that never stop, a story written by the wind in the pines, snowdrifts lit by the sun.

And every place I've been since then is a new relative: a friend like Oregon, where what you hear is what you are: that ray of light, that vision that roams the dark along the coast.

That morning when we got to the Oregon coast, rhododendron blossoms greeted us, ducks rode the waves, and in your eyes miles of the beaches began to take place. We kept being introduced to large rocks.

We gave Friday to that coast, and watched what we knew bobbing on the horizon. We found small rocks for you, ate lunch out of the wind, and when you blinked: I saw the spray break high into the air. The clouds kept making passes at the beach grass.

Blink: and Friday is gone, another wave has come in, and the ducks you thought were there are underwater. Some places out of the wind never stop bobbing.

Down the Rogue River in Oregon I put my hand underwater, and there in a large blue heron shadow four fingers and a thumb took place. And it flew past, unconnected with the rest of me, and landed a few feet near a large dark rock.

Sunlight had come with no body, and where my hand used to be, my thought became. I was flowing in that river. The wind stirred. Some voices that were hard to hear were in the shadows. Their meanings went by in a canoe. And when a raccoon came out of hiding, and crawled near the river, every voice I ever heard came back. I saw shadows of a larger hand.

Ray Coeseboom

The turning point

It happens to all men —
the time when scattered pieces come together
to form a whole, and if they are aware,
forever after they can name the hour, the day,
the special nuances of light and shadow
that shaped the miracle.

And it can happen anywhere:
in springtime gardens drifted white with petals;
on sultry summer afternoons in crowded cities
with heat mirages quivering over the asphalt;
on country lanes some magic autumn day
when all the world is flame.
It may come in the silences of winter
with the white hush of snow,
or find you in that solitary place
where each man's being dwells.

For me — it was October,
the company of a friend whose every thought
seemed kin to my own thought,
a time of glory in a colored vortex
of flying leaves.
Discordant sounds were muted and the earth
sang only harmony.

Whenever, however it happens, you will be aware
of seeing visions others do not see
and hearing music others have not heard.
The distant blur will focus and all things
come sharply clear.
Henceforth, and for all time, you will be different
and know the shining difference.

Enima S. McLaughlin

The Monitor's religious article

Prayer solves problems

To say it's hard to solve our problems by prayer may merely amplify the problems. "Ye shall know the truth," said Jesus, the Way-shower, "and the truth shall make you free."

It is natural, not miraculous, to be normal, healthy, productive, immune to suffering from the world's discordant materialistic concepts. It is natural for everyone to experience such freedom.

Christian Science shows that no one has to wait for anyone or anything outside of himself to change before he demonstrates this. To blame externals or others for our predicament will set us back every time. It is far better to mentally approach our problems as their master, not as their victim. And our mastery over them comes through the understanding of God and His goodness.

The Bible gives us some examples to follow. David didn't go out reluctantly to defeat the giant, Goliath, feeling already beaten. He ran out to meet him with confidence in his own strength in God! Jesus didn't lose his trust in God or his love for mankind in surmounting awesome difficulties. Once he saw the Christ, Truth, Paul didn't resist renouncing his persecution of the Christians and taking up the holy work of preaching the teachings of Jesus to the people.

The truth that sustained them was the Christ-power by which healing is accomplished today, as it was in Jesus' time. If we will take any single statement of it that we can truly subscribe to, and stick to it as the divine fact, regardless of what the material sense of things seems to be, our entire lives can improve. And Truth will continue to unfold to us, as we need it.

We learn, in Christian Science, that God, divine Spirit, is the intelligent primal cause — eternally unfolding and unfolding the universe and all it includes! We learn that man, correctly seen, is not a fearing and troubled mortal personality inside a matter-body. He is God's idea, a wholly spiritual identity or individual consciousness reflecting the Father, perfect Mind.

"God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind," the Bible tells us.

We can positively know that the Christ,

operating in our consciousness, embraces us and our environment with blessings; our environment does not encircle us with hurts or harm! Actually, in all the glory of spiritual being, no evil exists to disturb our Christ-based awareness of ever-present divine perfection!

When we follow this line, fear drops away. So does willful self-centeredness, self-pity, laziness. Then our health and personal relationships and general conditions straighten out.

If we are confronted by images of deprived and degraded humanity, we can know that, as Mary Baker Eddy (who discovered and founded Christian Science) says, "From Love and from the light and harmony which are the abode of Spirit, only reflections of good can come."

If a thing is right, it needn't be hard, since all the power of God is behind it. He will enable us to do whatever we need to do, to do it rightly, and to be wonderfully prospered and happy in it!

*John 8:32; **II Timothy 1:7; †Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 280.

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BIBLE VERSE

He that dwelleth in the secret
place of the most High shall
abide under the shadow of the
Almighty.

Psalms 91:1

For the Remembering of It

Of all things called for
hardest to attain:
the appeal foregone
the unvoiced claim.
Of all things found
at length to yield
the cry — in time
shook back, the charge
most warranted
and yet withheld.
Hardest thing under sun:
seeing clear of the wrong done.
Hardest thing on all earth:
conceding gift of second birth.
In whole of world, for outraged man,
what more bitter precept than
redemption for a sentenced one?
Since only those themselves for given
are graced to greet a knave in Heaven.

Enima S. McLaughlin

OPINION

Ulster: ugly dilemma in a lovely land

By Francis Renny

Belfast
With the election of a 78-member Constitutional Convention on May 1st, Northern Ireland took yet another last chance. The idea is that the elected representatives of Catholics and Protestants should work out a form of government in which power would be shared to the satisfaction of both: a proposition which at once seems impossible. Democracy, say most Protestants, means conforming to the will of the majority — that is, Protestant will. There are people on both sides who maintain they could "sort things out for ourselves if only the British went home." But, happy though they would be to leave, the British themselves fear this really means "fight things out for ourselves." If the Convention cannot agree, and few expect it to do so, Britain will almost certainly confirm direct rule from London. The IRA may take this as the cue for open warfare.

But hardline Protestants have a more subtle weapon. They can call a general strike of workers and farmers which will paralyze the entire province, demonstrating who is the real

boss. Such a strike brought down the last British-sponsored constitution, and it can destroy the next.

A fitful truce has kept Northern Ireland relatively quiet for much of this year, though from time to time a bomb or murder squad from one side or the other decides to even up some score. Otherwise, it isn't all blast and mayhem by any means. Lambs play in extravagantly green meadows, and herds of cows on the way to milking jam with herds of caravanners on their way to the beaches. The Ulster countryside doesn't deserve the reputation largely earned by the cities of Derry and Belfast.

Belfast was never beautiful, but at least its people used to take a pride in their cramped little row-houses. In many areas, especially Protestant ones, every brick seemed to have been newly scrubbed and dusted and every window-frame freshly painted. Today, few people take the trouble. Windows are boarded up, streets are pitted and lumpy with rubble. What's the point of clearing up, when the shattering roar of a car-bomb may undo all the good work in a flash? Unemployment is high,

but people are used to surviving on the wretched cash offered by the Social Security. The worst effects are on teen-age lads, who resort to violence as a means of asserting the identity and manliness they cannot get recognized any other way.

Fundamentally, Northern Ireland is a cowboys-versus-Indians situation: the cowboys (originally immigrants from Scotland) feeling themselves beleaguered by the Indians (who are the native Irish). It is an unfortunate coincidence that the former happen to be Protestant, the latter Catholic. As there is no observable difference between them in color, language or appearance, religion has been seized upon and emphasized as the decisive issue.

The churches themselves have made great efforts lately to de-emphasize their differences, and they played a vital role in bringing about the ceasefire. Late last month delegations of the Catholic and Protestant churches met in the border town of Dundalk and agreed, among other things, to set up a standing committee on the subject of mixed marriages.

The Irish Catholic hierarchy is perhaps least influenced by the spirit of Vatican II. Europe, and this sign of readiness to modernize has gratified the Protestants.

At another conference of Irish and Protestantists, a communiqué was agreed scribbling detention without trial as "objectionable" to those concerned for human rights, calling for a Centre of Reconciliation up. (Indeed, one is already in operation in Corrymeela, in Ulster.) In a still more tactical gesture, the Catholic and Protestant churches of South Belfast banded together to demand of all candidates for the Council whether they disowned paramilitary organizations and would put peace before party.

Unfortunately Northern Ireland is in only one place where the majority of clergy leave their profession of faith in any way along with their hymn-books. As one tant Episcopalian told this reporter: "I talk of Protestant or Catholicism as it makes it sound like a war between Christians. But the real tragedy is, there's just Christian in the province, whatever the waves."

Melvin Maddocks

The shy American

According to a poll reported in Psychology Today magazine, 40 percent of American college students consider themselves shy — a statistic which is probably news to about 90 percent of their parents.

What is shyness? Total social bankruptcy to an American, to judge from this grim rundown. The shy person "is almost always silent, especially in the company of strangers, members of the opposite sex, and other threats," as the poll analysts put it.

Worse, the shy person "frequently avoids eye contact and often tries to avoid other people completely, taking refuge, perhaps, in books, nature, or some other private project."

Reading? Walking alone in the woods? How maladjusted can one get?

The shy person could be a leader, but the world will never know it because, the shyness watchers say, "he avoids taking action and he speaks in a quiet voice when he speaks at all."

Due to his fatal toe-scuffing attitude he not only forfeits leadership but "dates" and even "jobs." Blushing, perspiring, afflicted with this sinking feeling in the stomach, the shy American is seriously handicapped in a famously competitive society and badly misunderstood as well. To other, more outgoing citizens, the pollsters warn, he may appear "condescending, aloof, bored, or hostile."

No wonder three-fourths of the shy Americans polled deplored their condition. The pollsters — who, by job definition, are not shy — rather sweepingly conclude that shyness is a consequence of "social engineering," submitting as evidence their hunch "that the Chinese in recent years, among other mind-boggling transformations, have eliminated shyness."

The general assumption seems to be that shyness is a state which ought to be cured. A Shyness Anonymous group might help, the poll takers suggest, thus locating shyness a little to the right or left of alcoholism.

Does shyness deserve this treatment? All shyness? Between, say, being tongue-tied and being reserved there is a vast distance, just as there is between being shy with strangers and shy with friends.

Shyness is almost a style with the English. Surely a case can be made for "good" shyness as well as "bad" shyness among Americans.

If the shy American is underassertive, perhaps it is because he lives among people who are overassertive.

If you are a shy taxi driver among New York cab drivers, the comment may be on them rather than on you. And the American politician should be guilty a little more often of speaking "in a quiet voice when he speaks at all."

The unshy American seems to feel he must show confidence, act positive. It is as if in an egalitarian society the man who behaves with authority is given authority. But how many self-nominators do we need?

In a world where aggression is no longer a safe virtue, maybe we should ask ourselves who is the misfit: the shy or the dominating personality. At the least, shy people are not bullies. Shy people are not heroes.

Besides listening, and listening, and listening to all the unshy people ("The name's Harvey Woodfoot. I've got a few ideas on marriage, Middle East foreign policy, and Catfish Hunter. Wanna hear 'em? Well . . ."), the shy person is making a silent statement himself that might go like this:

"I refuse to role-play. I won't act out a certainty I don't have. If I run a bluff on my thoughts and feelings, nobody will ever know what I really think or feel — including me."

"The only thing I'm sure of is that everybody's shy. So it's their problem as much as mine. And when they admit that, then — and only then — I'll be able to talk." In the meantime, as you were saying, Harvey.

An onion among the petunias

John Gould

So many people are planning anti-inflation gardens this season that a great many experts have come forward with timely magazine articles on dooryard agronomy. None of the experts, however, has said a word about volunteers, which to me have always been a great joy amongst the crops. A volunteer is a stray plant that comes up by itself, such as a tomato in the pear, an eggplant in the corn, or a cucumber in the bean. I call upon good ground and often outperform the regulars.

When I was a boy, we had a thing with pumpkins. Pumpkins set up perpetual motion, and kept volunteering long after hostilities appear.

Dispatch from the farm

Idea ceased. Years after the canning factory had burned flat we had stray pumpkins showing up in odd and interesting places, and at least a couple of vines would ramble around in the little plots of petunias and marigolds the ladies cultivated by the doorsteps.

In earlier times pumpkins were canned as a pie mix on their own merit, but today the

factories prefer a big yellow squash and a certain deceit prevails. The botanical differences may be complicated and they may not, but our easy way to tell pumpkins from squash is to look at the stems. Squash stems are soft and pumpkin stems are hard. The harder the stem, the harder the pumpkin. The color was a guide. The squash we grew before the seedmen began inventing new varieties were green or blue and had warts. And our pumpkins were the big kind often called cow-pumpkins because we fed them to the stock, and that's how seeds get returned to the land and volunteers appear.

The cow-pumpkins made good pies, and we had plenty of them, without resorting to boughten pie mixes. I wasn't big enough to lift the heavier pumpkins then; to smash them down on the ground to break them open for the pigs and cows, but I could handle the small ones, and that was a lot of fun. A firm pumpkin makes a grand ball-of-fur slam. Well, about that time my grandfather decided to grow an acre of pumpkins for the

factory, and he went through the formal agreement, dealing with the field agent of the processing company. Come fall, after the run of green peas, string beans, tomatoes, and sweetcorn, the factory blew its whistle one morning for pumpkins, and the parade started. Every farmer for miles around loaded his cart with giant yellow pumpkins and started for the canning shop, Grandfather along with them.

Most everybody had grown pumpkins for the shop for years, but this was Grandfather's first involvement, and he was interested in the processing. While his horses stood in line waiting to unload, he took me by the hand and we walked through the plant. The pumpkins came in from the unloading platform on a conveyor belt, and half the womenfolk in town were lined up along the belt with special knives, cutting and paring. The pieces of firm pumpkin flesh moved along to the closing machines and the retorts, but the parings, stems, seeds and strings passed out the other end of the factory on the conveyor.

Grandfather always answered opportunity knocked, so after he unloaded behind the factory and backed his cart to the chute where the "pumpkin-guts" were issued, and in this way he got a handsome excellent fine hog goodies which he and I were delighted and went right to home more pumpkin-guts.

Accordingly, the next year pumpkins volunteered all over the place, and many pumpkins off his backwoods, etc., quite a few from the petunias and marigolds. The next year, he didn't plant any pumpkins but carried just as many to the factory. Pumpkins kept volunteering for years.

True, first-time gardeners won't throw volunteers, but a cycle should be established, and if the zest for home grows, the experts should consider the subject. A good volunteer tomato plant smack in the onions adds a welcome touch

COMMENTARY

Richard L. Strout

America's latest fashion—pessimism

Washington
Studies of public affairs that I have been reading recently have been pessimistic. Is this a post-Watergate, post-Vietnam, trend? It may be reaction against the optimism that foreigners noted for generations in the United States, and found rather trying. Maybe a dose of corrective pessimism is part of a maturing process.

In "The Twilight of the Presidency" George E. Reedy, former special assistant to President Johnson, somberly concludes that aggrandizements of the presidency will go on and that Congress is no match for it. The presidential office is sanctified, he declares, and the occupant deified. Mr. Reedy originally proposed a hopeful ending: We might evolve into a flexible, parliamentary-type system; but he says he rejected the theory at the end. His conclusion (in condensed form):

"No view of the American scene at the present time affords any comfort to an

observer, unless he is a hardened revolutionary. . . . A society confronted with insoluble problems usually turns to its organs of repression. . . . The question is raised: can our political system cope with these strains? The answer is probably not. . . . The more probable outcome of our current difficulties will be a 'man on horseback' . . . in this probably lies the twilight of the presidency."

Well, well, and tut, tut! But anyway, it's rather different from the normal rosy glow we are accustomed to in this kind of book. Pessimism is the vogue.

Vietnam is analyzed in "The Best and the Brightest" by David Halberstam, Pulitzer Prize-winning former New York Times war correspondent. He devotes 809 pages to arguing that America ever-hopefully trapped itself in a struggle that it never understood. He concludes, "The inability of the Americans to impose their will on Vietnam had been answered in 1968, yet the leadership of this

country had not been able to adjust our goals to that failure. And so the war went on, tearing at this country; a sense of numbness seemed to replace an earlier anger. There was, Americans were finding, no light at the end of the tunnel, only greater darkness."

This curt dismissal recalls the ending of Barbara Tuchman's book on the fall of China and Gen. Joseph Stilwell (in another adventure misunderstood by the United States with its sense of invincibility): "In the end China went her own way as if Americans had never come." It is as stark and laconic as an epigram by Simonides.

Here is a typical gloomy current book, "The Human Prospect," by Robert Heilbroner. In brief, he says, "We are entering a period in which rapid population growth, the presence of obliterative weapons, and dwindling resources will bring international tensions to dangerous levels for an extended period." All sorts of hateful things will result, he fears — repression, maybe preemptive wars, even the

exhaustion of the "fragile biosphere" by industrialization.

Dear me! . . . and so gloom settles which is the characteristic of the Sorry Seventies. It's a backlash, perhaps, from previous over-optimism. Still, the old innocence was nice. Here is a clipping from The Spectator (London) by John Graham in August, 1969, lauding America's attitude through the Apollo 11 moon shot. "The Americans are simply an amazing people," he began. Not once during the entire adventure did they reveal any doubt that it would be successful. Throughout it all, he reported, the nation displayed "two of the most admirable human qualities: confidence and modesty." "There was little gloating," he reported, and "scarcely anyone betrayed that he believed all would not go well." America put a man on the moon.

Self-confidence may be pushed too far, of course. But it is also an attribute of brave men and heroes.

President Ford takes over foreign policy

By Joseph C. Harsch

Gerald Ford, President of the United States, is visibly taking over the management of American foreign policy, but how much change will there be? So far, we have two clear answers and one question mark. The implications of the three are clear about the past, still unclear about the future.

The first clear answer was the abrupt manner in which he put an end to the American role in Vietnam. As far as the United States is concerned, he said, the war is over. This, at a time when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was still calling for aid from Congress, showed a President recognizing when an episode was finished — and accepting that end. Perhaps he didn't like the way it was ending. We don't know. But his political instincts told him that the moment had come to recognize and accept the inevitable.

The second clear answer has been his reaction to the publicity campaign mounted by Israel to pry its current aid request loose from his "reassessment." He has stiffened, under the pressure. He will be

meeting with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat before he meets with Israel's Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin — which is not the way American foreign policy has been applied in the Middle East for a long time. All indications are that he is trying to get back to that "even-handed" American attitude which prevailed during the presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower, but not since.

The question mark is over future American policy toward Portugal. This may well be the most interesting thing to watch by those looking for clues about the future directions of American foreign policy. Mr. Ford has not yet said or done anything to disclose his own inclination on the subject. But how he does treat the evolving situation there will tell a lot about how much Mr. Ford himself and others in high places in Washington have learned from the American experience in Vietnam.

The one big and important fact about Portugal's election on April 25 was that the Socialists were the winners, not the Communists. The Socialists got 38 percent of the popular vote. The Communists got only 18. There were two non-Marxist parties allowed

to run; the Popular Democrats, who got 18 percent, and the Center Democrats who got 7 percent.

There is one essential difference between the Communists and Socialists in Portugal. The Portuguese Communist Party is generally regarded throughout Europe as being the most Stalinist of all European communist parties. It is also the one most subject to Moscow discipline. If that communist party ever succeeded in getting effective control of Portuguese foreign policies American interests would be injured. How are those interests to be protected?

Washington based its Vietnam policies on the local right-wing elements. Essentially the old government in Saigon was built around the political and social element in the population which had risen to the top during the era of French colonial rule. They spoke French, lived in a French culture, and kept their bank accounts in Paris. Washington built its policies on an attempt to prop up that old order left over from the past rather than building on future strength.

If the experience has any meaning to the future it is that building on the past tends to be

unsuccessful. In Portugal the old order is disappearing. The urge to change and reform is decisive. Portugal is going modern. But who will lead in the process to a modern social and economic system? Will it be the Communists or Socialists?

It will be extremely difficult for any government in Washington to approve of and give encouragement to a "socialist" party. Yet in Portugal any attempt to back parties to the right of the Socialists could very probably strengthen the Communists. In other words, is it possible for Washington to pursue pragmatic foreign policies, or will its choices continue as in Vietnam to be influenced by an ideological fondness for right-wing (and usually recessive) political movements?

President Ford is by background and by inclination a conservative. Can he also be a pragmatist in foreign policy? When he gets round to the problem of Portugal we will begin to get the answer.

Meanwhile, we do know that he can see an end of a failure of policy when the end comes as in Vietnam. And we also know that he is not easily to be pushed around by publicity campaigns.

Wanted: a new world role for the United States

By Robert R. Bowie

With Vietnam at last behind us, America could and should direct its attention and energies to the urgent tasks ahead: cooperation with Western Europe and Japan and the developing nations on economic order; realistic relations with the Soviet Union and China; and seeking a stable settlement in the Middle East.

The question is whether the United States will grasp the opportunity. To do so, will require some major changes in substance and methods in its foreign policy. Two are critical.

First, it is essential to base U.S. policy once more on integrity rather than manipulation, deception, and pretense. The Paris accords on Vietnam were a cynical example of what not to do. For four years after 1968 the war was prolonged in the name of "peace with honor."

Yet under the Paris accords, the only real result was withdrawal of U.S. forces in exchange for the release of the war prisoners. "All the rest was a cruel charade. The accords accepted the North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam, and established 'peace' terms which were illusory, with machinery which could not possibly police or enforce the agreements. Thieu's consent was necessary for the pretense, and to get it, Nixon and Kissinger gave him the secret promises of further retaliation for any breach, contained in the letters released last Thursday."

Yet it was quite clear even then that the country would not stand for any re-entry of American forces into Vietnam. "If the cre-

dibility of the United States is now at issue (says Peter Jenkins in The Guardian) it is because Congress, the American people and, it seems, Thieu, were willfully deceived in order to give an appearance of honour to Kissinger's negotiated defeat."

Vietnam is only an especially flagrant case. Even the useful steps have been so distorted for political purposes as to make them misleading. The opening to China, for example, was grossly oversold, and the real nature of relations with the Soviet Union has been belittled by hollow declarations and misleading statements of principles. The manipulative and deceptive approach to foreign affairs has been extremely corrosive in relations with allies.

The U.S. needs to get back to a more honest type of policy. The conviction of friends and adversaries that it means what it says is an invaluable asset. It has been seriously impaired by empty rhetoric and false pretense. It will take time to rebuild.

One place to start is in deflating phony summits. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would be an excellent place to begin. For several years the Soviet Union has been pressing to end the conference with a massive summit meeting, mainly to create illusions about its meager accomplishments. While confirming the status quo in Eastern Europe, it will do little either to foster security in Europe or to open up the exchange of people and information between

Eastern and Western Europe. Mr. Ford should simply refuse to play this game of make-believe.

A second essential change is to expand the participation in policymaking. The later Johnson years had unduly restricted the handling of the Vietnam war. But the Nixon-Kissinger era carried personal diplomacy to incredible lengths, excluding qualified officials, manipulating the press, and ignoring the Congress. Mr. Kissinger has not abandoned these practices. In consequence, U.S. policy has often been distorted, erratic, and unpredictable.

These methods are wholly unsuited to the needs of our times, when so many strands of action, including economic and domestic affairs, must be woven together to make a coherent policy. For that, the President must have systematic inputs from varied experts and advisers before making key decisions.

But beyond that, the failure to convey to the public or to the Congress the real direction and content of U.S. policy has eroded the consensus and support which is indispensable to a reliable and consistent course. The series of congressional restraints and the friction with the executive are the direct result of the distrust generated by the personalized, secret, and deceptive actions of recent years.

Mr. Ford should move at once to broaden the process of policymaking. He should reconstitute and extend the National Security Council as a forum for confronting conflicting views. The first step is to separate the role of

Secretary of State from that of the Special Assistant for NSCAffairs.

Thus far Dr. Kissinger has resisted this stubbornly. As NSC special assistant, he used his position to undermine William Rogers as Secretary of State, and apparently fears it might happen to him. He should be overruled.

The Secretary of State should, indeed, be the chief adviser on foreign policy. The assistant for NSC affairs should not compete with the Secretary of State, and a proper appointee will not try to do so. His task is to assure that the President gets the various competing inputs before he takes decisions. He can thereby assist the President to draw more readily on the knowledge and expertise which is available from quite a number of dedicated officials in various departments.

Improving relations with Congress is a two-sided task. The President and Secretary of State will have to be willing to take the Congress into their confidence as policies are formulated and choices are made. But that cannot be done effectively with the members as individuals. For the process to work, Congress must have leaders who are trusted by the members and can speak on their behalf. Quite clearly that is not the case today. Until that is rectified, Congress may be able to hamper the conduct of foreign policy, but it will not be able to share in it constructively.

Dr. Bowie is a member of the Harvard Center for International Affairs and of the Harvard faculty.